

FIFTEENTH
REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
AFRICAN INSTITUTION,

READ
AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD ON
THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1821.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,
A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ELLERTON AND HENDERSON,
JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET.

SOLD BY J. HATCHARD AND SON, BOOKSELLERS AND
PUBLISHERS, 187, PICCADILLY.

1821.

(Price Two Shillings.)

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I GIVE and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being, of the Society or Institution now usually held in Fludyer Street, Whitehall, within the Liberty of Westminster, and commonly called the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, the Sum of Pounds Sterling, for the better support of the said Institution, and carrying on the designs thereof; and I direct the same to be paid out of my Personal Estate within Calendar Months next after my decease.

326.6

Af 83 R

1821

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PROCEEDINGS at the Fifteenth Anniversary	v
Patron and Vice-Presidents	vii
Directors and Officers.....	viii
Fifteenth Report	1
Statement of the Funds	44
Appendix—viz.	
A. Reasons for its publication in a Supplementary Report	45
B. Copy of a Note from Governor Sir Charles MacCarthy relative to the French Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa	ib.
C. Copy of a printed Proposal circulated in France for an Expedition to the Coast of Africa for Slaves	46
D. Copy of a Memoir on the Slave Trade carried on at Zanzibar	52
Correspondence with the Chairman of the East-India Company on ditto	61
E. Copy of an extract of a Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles, on the Abolition of Slavery at Bencoolen; and of Regu- lations adopted for that purpose.....	65
F. Copies of Official Returns from Sierra Leone of Popula- tion, Schools, Imports and Exports	71
Extracts from the Report of Commodore Sir George R. Collier, recently laid before Parliament, relative to Sierra Leone, &c.	76
G. Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society	82
Extracts from the Appendix to ditto	88
Copy of an Act of the American Congress, in addition to former Acts, abolishing the Slave Trade, passed 3d March, 1819	90
Extracts relative to the Society's Attempt to form a Colony in the Sherbro, from the Report of Commodore Sir George R. Collier	94
List of Subscribers	97
Notices respecting Subscriptions, &c.	108

*At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the
AFRICAN INSTITUTION, held at the Free-
masons' Tavern, on Wednesday the 28th of
March, 1821;*

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K. G.,
PATRON AND PRESIDENT,

In the Chair :

*THE MINUTES of the last General Meeting were read
and confirmed.*

*The Annual Report prepared by the Directors, having
been read by the Secretary, it was moved by William Evans,
Esq., M. P., and*

Resolved unanimously,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the
Board of Directors, for the continued attention which they
have bestowed on the management of the business of the
Institution, and for the Report which has now been read;
and that they be requested to print the substance thereof.

*On the motion of Sir Alexander Johnston, it was
Resolved unanimously,*

That THOMAS CLARKSON, Esq., and JAMES
STEPHEN, Esq., be elected Vice-Presidents of this In-
stitution.

Also, on the motion of Sir Alexander Johnston, it was

Resolved unanimously,

That the cordial thanks of this Institution be conveyed to his Honour J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSEN, Governor of Malacca, for the noble and disinterested example he has set; and that he be elected an Honorary Life Governor of this Institution.

On the motion of the Earl Compton, V. P., it was

Resolved unanimously,

That this Meeting beg leave to express to his Royal Highness the DUKE of CLOUCESTER, the gratitude which they feel for the honour of his Royal Highness's constant countenance and support, and their conviction of the great advantage which this Institution has derived from his Royal Highness's unabated zeal and indefatigable attention to its benevolent objects.

On the motion of Panton Corbett, Esq., M. P., it was

Resolved unanimously,

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Secretary, THOMAS HARRISON, Esq., for his able, unceasing and gratuitous services.

PATRON AND PRESIDENTS

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER, K. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY,
 The Most Honourable the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE.
 The Most Honourable the MARQUIS of BUTE.
 The Most Honourable the MARQUIS of HASTINGS.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of BRISTOL.
 The Right Honourable the EARL GROSVEHOR.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of ROSSLYN.
 The Right Honourable the EARL GREY.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of CALEDON.
 The Right Honourable the EARL COMPTON.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of MOUNTNORRIS.
 The Right Honourable the EARL of RODEN.
 The Right Honourable VISCOUNT MILTON, M. P.
 The Lord BISHOP of DURHAM.
 The Lord BISHOP of BATH and WELLS.
 The Lord BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S.
 The Right Honourable LORD HOLLAND.
 The Right Honourable LORD GRENVILLE.
 The Right Honourable LORD CALTHORPE.
 The Right Honourable LORD ERSKINE.
 The Right Honourable LORD GAMBIER.
 The Right Honourable LORD HEADLEY.
 The Right Honourable LORD TELYMOUTH.
 The Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING, M. P.
 The Right Honourable J. C. VILLIERS, M. P.
 The Right Honourable NICHOLAS VANSITTART, M. P.
 The Right Honourable WILLIAM HUSKISSON, M. P.
 WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M. P.
 THOMAS CLARKSON, Esq.
 JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

THE EARL OF EUSTON.	CHARLES GRANT, ESQ.
THE HON. F. CALTHORPE, M.P.	GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ.
THE HON. E. BARBORD, M.P.	THOMAS HARRISON, ESQ.
SIR T. D. ACLAND, BART. M.P.	SAMUEL HOARE, JUN. ESQ.
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M.P.	THOMAS HOBLYN, ESQ.
SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.	S. LUSHINGTON, LL.D. M. P.
WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQ.	ZACHARY MACAULAY, ESQ.
ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.	WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY,
CHARLES BARCLAY, ESQ.	ESQ. M. P.
HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. M. P.	J. PHILLIMORE, LL.D. M. P.
JOS. BUTTERWORTH, ESQ. M. P.	JAMES SCARLETT, ESQ. M. P.
THOMAS F. BURTON, ESQ. M. P.	WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ. M. P.
PANTON CORBETT, ESQ. M. P.	J. M. SMYTH, ESQ. M. P.
UVEDALE CORBETT, ESQ.	LIEUT.-GENERAL STEVENSON.
REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.	JAMES STEPHEN, JUN. ESQ.
COLONEL DALTON.	WM. WILBERFORCE, JUN. ESQ.
REV. W. DEALTRY.	E. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.
WILLIAM EVANS, ESQ. M. P.	M. P.
THOMAS FURLY FORSTER, ESQ.	JAMES RICE WILLIAMS, ESQ.

AUDITORS.

J. S. BROOKS, ESQ.
 JOHN HATCHARD, ESQ.
 RICHARD STAINFORTH, ESQ.

TREASURER.

JOHN THORNTON, ESQ.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS HARRISON, ESQ.

CLERK.

MR. ROBERT STOKES.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. LAMBERT AND SON.

COLLECTOR.

MR. ABRAHAM TATTET.

MESSENGER.

CHARLES BALA.

FIFTEENTH REPORT,

&c. &c.

FOURTEEN years have now elapsed since the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade became an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. Soon after this memorable event had taken place, the African Institution was established, principally with a view to the civilization of that large portion of the globe, which had so long been kept, by the pernicious effects of this traffic, in a state of the grossest darkness and barbarism. But aware that this great object could not possibly be effected, so long as the slave trade should be allowed to exist, the members of the African Institution deemed it of essential importance to watch over, and to enforce with the greatest care and attention, the strict execution of the Abolition Act.

It having been found, however, that the penalties of that Act were not sufficient to deter British subjects from continuing the slave trade, Parliament, in the year 1811, enacted that every British subject, and every person residing within the British dominions, who should in any wise be

concerned in the Slave Trade, should be deemed a felon, and might be punished by transportation, for a term not exceeding fourteen years*; and thus the British Law at present remains

This Act tended greatly to restrain, if not to extinguish, except in the Isle of France, the British slave trade; and whilst the nation continued at war, the slave trade of other states was also much diminished, so that Africa was for a time relieved in a considerable degree from the desolating effects of this traffic.

But the return of peace to Europe, having put an end to the belligerent right of search, was the signal for an extensive revival of the slave trade in Africa, accompanied with more than its usual miseries.

It became, therefore, the anxious wish of the Directors, by means of the influence which this country had acquired, not merely to obtain the concurrence of all the other powers of Europe in the Abolition of the Slave Trade, but to induce the maritime states to agree to such a modified right of mutual search, even during peace, as should tend to make that Abolition effectual.

In both these objects our Government has in different degrees succeeded. Besides obtaining from the Congress of Vienna the memorable declaration which denounced the slave trade, as the

* See this Act in the Appendix to the Fifth Report, p. 43.

“ desolation of Africa, the degradation of Europe, and the afflicting scourge of humanity *,” and which affirmed that the final triumph of the cause of the Abolition would be “ one of the greatest monuments of the age which undertook it, and which should have gloriously carried it into complete effect,” France and the Netherlands were prevailed upon to sign treaties† stipulating for the total and immediate abolition of this trade. The result of the efforts used with Spain and Portugal was not so favourable. Both these powers, however, agreed forthwith to confine their slave trade within certain specified limits‡. Portugal still refused to fix any precise period for the final abandonment of it; but Spain§ consented totally to abolish it from the 30th of May 1820, five months being allowed for completing the voyages that might have been commenced prior to that period.

The Governments of Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands¶, further agreed to admit the proposed right of search; but neither the French

* See Ninth Report, p. 22.

† See Additional Article to the Definitive Treaty of Peace with France, in the Tenth Report, p. 8, and Treaty with the King of the Netherlands, Twelfth Report, Appendix, p. 100.

‡ See the Treaty with Portugal in Appendix to the Twelfth Report, p. 59.

§ See copy of the Treaty with Spain, in Appendix to the Twelfth Report, p. 80.

¶ See copies of Treaties in Appendix A, B, and C, of Twelfth Report pp. 59—112.

nor the American Government could be prevailed upon to assent to this important arrangement.

The Directors now proceed to give some account of the manner in which the engagements of these different nations on the subject of the slave trade have been fulfilled.

Notwithstanding the stipulations entered into by France for the Abolition of the slave trade, the Directors have had the painful duty, year after year, of exhibiting to the Institution numerous and irrefragable proofs of the continuance of this traffic by the subjects of that kingdom. They are much concerned to say, that the account which they have now to render of the state of the French slave trade is even more afflicting than any which has preceded it. Indeed, so multiplied and so flagrant have been of late the violations of the French Law on this subject; to such an extent, and with such impunity, has this trade been carried on, almost without the affectation of disguise; that the evil, practically speaking, could scarcely have been greater had it been actually tolerated by the Government of France.

Further information on this important subject will be found in the Appendix*; but it seems desirable now to state to the Meeting a few of the more prominent facts.

A letter from Guadaloupe, published in the

* See Appendix A.

Appendix to the last Annual Report *, conveyed some idea of the extent of the importation of slaves into that island.

Two letters of a more recent date, and from the same gentleman, fully establish the continuance of such a traffic to the full extent stated in his former communication, and throw additional light on the accounts received from the coast of Africa. Extracts from these letters will be found in the Appendix †.

The statements thus made are confirmed by the circumstances developed in the case of a French slave ship called the Sylph, detained by his Majesty's sloop Redwing, Captain Hunn, and brought into Sierra Leone, on the 10th February 1819, with 564 slaves on board. From the examinations which took place on that occasion, it appeared that when Captain Hunn fell in with the Sylph, in latitude 7 deg. 50 min. North, and longitude 16 deg. 50 min. West, she had been fifty-one days at sea from Bonny, where she had taken in 388 slaves: twenty died before her detention, and four afterwards. It also appeared, that she was bound to Guadaloupe, where the traffic in slaves was stated to be carried on with scarcely any reserve. Vessels having such cargoes on board, were said to land them on the beach, to

* See Appendix to Fourteenth Report, p. 70.

† See Appendix A.

leeward of Pointe-a-Pitre, the capital of the island, whither the ships afterwards proceeded ; and having reported themselves as coming from the coast of Africa with ivory, and other African produce, there landed the small quantity of these articles they might have collected. It further appeared, that Messrs. ———, were owners of the Sylph on her last voyage ; and that shortly before her sailing from Guadaloupe, a very large vessel from Nantz had taken a full cargo of slaves to the same island : she was commanded by Monsieur ———, who had formerly been Capitaine de Frégate.

Another case, that of a ship called *Le Rodeur*, whilst it proves the little risk that is run by French subjects in carrying on the slave trade, furnishes also a most striking exemplification of some of the worst horrors which attend the Middle Passage. This case is the more striking and important, as it was brought to light incidentally, and under circumstances which place its truth beyond the shadow of a doubt. It appeared in a periodical work * published at Paris, and devoted to medical subjects ; into which it was introduced, merely because the details which served to disclose the

Footnote

* The title of this work is, “ *Bibliothèque Ophtalmologique, ou Recueil d’Observations sur les Maladies des Yeux, faites à la Clinique de l’Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles, par Mons. Guillie, Directeur General et Medecin en Chef de l’Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles de Paris, &c.*”
“ Avec des Notes par MM. Dupuytreu, Pariset, &c.”

criminal nature of the voyage were required for the elucidation of some medical facts. The following is the translation of an extract from this work:—"The ship *Le Rodeur*, Captain B——, of two hundred tons burden, left Havre the 24th of January, 1819, for the coast of Africa, and reached her destination the 14th of March following, anchoring at Bonny in the river Calabar. The crew, consisting of twenty-two men, enjoyed good health during the outward voyage, and during their stay at Bonny, where they continued till the 6th April. They had observed no trace of Ophthalmia among the natives; and it was not until fifteen days after they had set sail on the return voyage, and the vessel was near the Equator, that they perceived the first symptoms of this frightful malady. It was then remarked, that the Negroes, who, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were crowded together in the hold, and between the decks, had contracted a considerable redness of the eyes, which spread with singular rapidity. No great attention was at first paid to these symptoms, which were thought to be caused only by the want of air in the hold, and by the scarcity of water which had already begun to be felt. At this time they were limited to eight ounces of water a day for each person, which quantity was afterwards reduced to the half of a wine glass. By the advice of M. Maignan, the surgeon of the ship, the

Negroes, who had hitherto remained shut up in the hold, were brought upon deck in succession, in order that they might breathe a purer air. But it became necessary to abandon this expedient, salutary as it was, because many of those Negroes, affected with Nostalgia (i. e. a passionate desire to revisit their native land) threw themselves into the sea, locked in each other's arms.

"The disease which had spread itself so rapidly and frightfully among the Africans, soon began to infect all on board, and to create alarms for the crew. The danger of infection, and perhaps the cause which produced the disease, were increased by a violent dysentery, attributed to the use of rain water. The first of the crew who caught the infection was a sailor who slept under the deck, near the grated hatch which communicated with the hold. The next day a landsman was seized with ophthalmia; and, in three days more, the captain and almost the whole of the crew were infected by it."

The means of cure which the surgeon employed are then detailed. They proved inefficient. "The sufferings of the people," the account goes on to state, "and the number of the blind augmented every day; so that the crew—previously alarmed by the apprehension of a revolt* among

"* The apprehended revolt did not occur, because the Negroes, who had belonged to rival and hostile tribes, far from thinking to profit by their situation and their number

the Negroes—were seized with the farther dread of not being able to make the West Indies, if the only sailor who had hitherto escaped the contagion, and on whom their whole hope rested, should become blind like the rest. This calamity had actually befallen the *Leon*, a Spanish vessel which the *Rodeur* met with on her passage, and the whole of whose crew, having become blind, were under the necessity of altogether abandoning the direction of their ship. They entreated the charitable interference of the *Rodeur*; but the seamen of this vessel could not either quit her to go on board the *Leon*, on account of the cargo of Negroes, nor receive the crew of the *Leon* on board the *Rodeur*, in which there was scarcely room for themselves. The difficulty of taking care of so large a number of sick in so confined a space, and the total want of fresh meat, and of medicines, made them envy the fate of those who were about to become the victims of a death which seemed to them inevitable, and the consternation was general *.”

“ The *Rodeur* reached Guadaloupe on the 21st of June 1819, her crew being in a most deplorable

to assert their liberty. continued to indulge their mutual hatred, even in chains, and were ready in their rage to tear each other in pieces.”

* The *Leon* has not been since heard of, and in all probability was lost.

condition. Three days after her arrival, the only man who, during the voyage, had withstood the influence of the contagion, and whom Providence appeared to have preserved as a guide to his unfortunate companions, was seized with the same malady. Of the Negroes, thirty-nine had become perfectly blind, twelve had lost an eye, and fourteen were affected with blemishes more or less considerable. Of the crew, twelve lost their sight entirely, among whom was the surgeon; five became blind of one eye, one of them being the captain; and four were partially injured." Of the captain it is added, that "he did not cease in the midst of the greatest danger, to lavish his attentions on the Negroes and the sailors, with a zeal and devotedness which exceed all praise."

Such is the account of the voyage of the *Rodeur*, as given in this work. The following additional circumstances connected with this transaction, though there omitted, probably because they illustrated no medical principle, have since been given to the public on very credible authority, and, having met with no contradiction, may be assumed to be correct. It is stated among other things, that the captain caused several of the Negroes who were prevented in the attempt to throw themselves overboard, to be shot and hung, in the hope that the example might deter the rest from a similar conduct. But even this severity proved unavail-

ing, and it became necessary to confine the slaves entirely to the hold during the remainder of the voyage. It is further stated, that upwards of thirty of the slaves who became blind were thrown into the sea and drowned, upon the principle that, had they been landed at Guadaloupe, no one would have bought them, and that the proprietors would consequently have incurred the expense of maintaining them without the chance of any return. While by throwing them overboard, not only was this certain loss avoided, but ground was also laid for a claim on the underwriters by whom the cargo had been insured; and who are said to have allowed the claim, and made good the value of the slaves thus destroyed.

Another most important fact, resting on the same authority, is, that the *Rodeur* having returned to Havre was refitted by the same owners, and dispatched early in the last year on a second slave voyage; and that the command of her has been given to the same captain who had her in charge on the former voyage.

The case of the *Rodeur*, it will be seen, exemplifies many of the horrors of the Middle Passage. It furnishes likewise a striking proof of the impunity with which the most open contraventions of the Abolition Laws have been committed in France. The facts of the case must have been well known in Guadaloupe, where the slaves that remained alive

are stated to have been sold. The case has also acquired great notoriety in France by means of the above publication, and also of a Petition addressed to the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1820, by M. Morenas, in which many of the above facts were detailed. Yet it does not appear that any steps have been taken, either at Guadaloupe or in France, to bring the parties concerned in this flagrant contravention of their municipal laws to punishment. On the contrary, the Captain of the *Rodeur* has been again invested with the command of the same ship, in order to enable him to renew his former enterprise; and the owners have been allowed to enjoy, apparently without question, the fruit of their nefarious and illicit commerce, and to devise and perpetrate fresh atrocities against the natives of Africa.

In this case also there appears to have been no want of proof; the surgeon, M. Maignan, and many, if not all, of his eleven blind companions, as well as the rest of the crew, having, it is said, returned to France. Surely, if ever there was a case which, independently of these facilities of proof, called for interference, it is the case which has now been detailed.

But this is not all. It appears certain that in the year 1820 the French slave-trade had swelled to a more enormous extent than at any former period. During the first six or seven months of

that year, the coast of Africa is described as having actually swarmed with French slave-ships. A distinguished officer of the British Navy, who was himself an eye-witness of the fact, writing on the subject with deliberation, and after his attention had been called to a careful recollection of what he had seen, uses this remarkable expression : " The number of French slave-ships now on the coast is something incredible." The naval officers on that station had examined between twenty and thirty vessels trading for slaves on the coast, which were ascertained to be French ; and one of those officers afterwards found in the harbour of the Havannah a still greater number of vessels bearing the French flag, which either had cargoes of slaves on board, brought thither for sale, or were fitting out for fresh slave-voyages.

The Spanish slave-trade having ceased universally in May, 1820, and England possessing by treaty the right of seizing and confiscating Spanish contrabandists, the flag of that nation cannot now be safely employed by slave-ships. On this account the French flag is eagerly sought after, not only by Spaniards, but by Americans and Portuguese, in order to protect their criminal traffic, it being the opprobrious distinction of France, that her flag alone can now be safely resorted to for the protection of slave-ships to the northward of the Equator.

This view of the extent of the French slave-trade on the coast of Africa during the past year, is confirmed by Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, who returned last year to England ; and who states, that at the time of his leaving that colony in July last, he had received unquestionable information that no fewer than five vessels, bearing the French flag, were then engaged in procuring slaves at the Gallinas, a place situated about 100 miles to the south of Sierra Leone*.

If these statements are correct, and the authority on which they rest seems to leave no doubt upon the subject, then it will follow that during the first six or seven months of the last year, from fifty to sixty vessels, bearing the French flag, were actually seen engaged in the slave trade. But as it cannot be supposed, considering the vast extent of the African Coast, and of the ocean which extends thence to the West Indies, that all the vessels so employed could have been met by our cruizers, or have come under the observation of Governor MacCarthy's informant, it would seem to be no more than a fair inference from the facts which have been adduced, that the French slave-trade must have grown to an unprecedented magnitude during the past year. And yet it is

* See Appendix B.

remarkable, that so uninformed does the French Government appear to have been of the fact, that in the month of June last the Minister of the Marine assured the Legislature, and reiterated that assurance about the same time to the British Government, that the French slave-trade was at length extinguished.

But it is not necessary to rest this inference on general statements, however conclusive. Particular confirmatory details might easily be produced.

Among the French slave-ships met by our cruizers on the coast of Africa, most of which were suffered to pass unmolested, two were supposed to have committed acts which justified their detention. Their names were *La Marie* and *La Catharine*. The slaves which they had on board were landed at Sierra Leone, and the vessels sent to Senegal to be disposed of by the French authorities there.

A third case merits a more detailed exposition. On the 4th of March, 1820, after a long chase, a vessel was boarded by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Tartar*, commanded by Sir George Collier, which proved to be *La Jeune Estelle*, of Martinique, M. ——— master. On being boarded, he declared that he had been plundered of his slaves, and that none remained on board. His agitation and alarm however excited suspicion, and led to an examination of the vessel's hold.

During this examination, a sailor who struck a cask, which was tightly closed up, heard a faint voice issue from it, as of a creature expiring. The cask was immediately opened, when two girls of about twelve or fourteen years of age, in the last stage of suffocation, were found to be inclosed in it, and by this providential interposition were probably rescued from a miserable death.

These girls, when brought on the deck of the *Tartar*, were recognised by a person on board, who had been taken prisoner in another slave-ship, as having been the property of the captain of a schooner belonging to New York. An investigation having taken place, it appeared that this American contrabandist had died at a place on the coast called Trade Town, leaving behind him fourteen slaves, of whom these two girls formed a part; and that after his death the master of the vessel had landed his crew, armed with swords and pistols, and carried these fourteen slaves on board the *Jeune Estelle*. Sir George Collier, conceiving that the other twelve slaves, who had been procured by this piratical act, might still be secreted in that vessel, ordered a fresh search. The result was, that a Negro man, not however one of the twelve, was rescued from death. A platform of loose boards had been raised on the water-casks of the vessel, so as to form an entre-pont, or between-decks, of twenty-three inches in height, which was

the only space allotted for the accommodation of this unfortunate cargo of human beings, whom M. ———— intended to procure and carry from the coast. Beneath this platform, one of the boards resting on his body, jammed between two water-casks, appeared the above wretched individual, whom it was a matter of astonishment to find alive. Sir George Collier was inclined to remove him on board the Tartar, as he had done the two girls: but M. ———— having proved that the poor African had been bought by him for eight dollars worth of brandy and iron, Sir George did not feel himself authorized to do so; although, had the vessel been capable of beating up to Senegal, he would have sent her thither for judgment, as he had done the two former ships.

With respect to the other twelve slaves taken by force from Trade Town, no distinct information could be obtained beyond the assertion of M. ————, that he had been plundered of them by a Spanish pirate. But it was recollected with horror by the officers of the Tartar, that when they first began the chase of *La Jeune Estelle*, they had seen several casks floating past them, in which they now suspected that these wretched beings might have been enclosed, having been thrown overboard by this man to elude the detection of his piratical proceedings. It was now

impossible, however, to ascertain the fact, as the chase had led them many leagues to leeward; and even after they had consumed the time which would have been necessary, by beating to windward, to reach the place where the chase commenced, there were many chances against their again seeing the casks, and not the slightest probability that any of the slaves inclosed in them, if they were so inclosed, would be found still alive.

It was distinctly affirmed by the Minister of the French Marine, in a speech made to the Chamber of Deputies in the month of June last, that the slave trade had then ceased at Senegal; yet on the 4th of October last, a vessel was found by an Officer of the Customs to have made in the night time the harbour of St. John's in Antigua, which vessel proved to be a French brig called *La Louise*, of the burthen of 120 tons, having on board 128 slaves, bound from Senegal to Guadaloupe, for which island Antigua was mistaken. Her Negroes were in a miserable condition when landed; but they soon recovered, when taken care of and well fed and clothed. They were generally young, chiefly females, two of whom had infants at the breast, and another after being brought on shore was delivered of still-born twins. This ship was consigned to two slave-factors of Guadaloupe, and has been condemned at Antigua;

but the Directors have not learned what were the specific grounds of her condemnation.

As a further proof that the statement of the cessation of the French slave-trade at Senegal and its neighbourhood is not correct, it may be added, that when Governor MacCarthy visited Bathurst, in the river Gambia, in the month of August last, on his way to Europe, he learnt upon undoubted authority that the slave trade was at that time carried on with great activity by various merchants both of Senegal and Goree*. These persons were pointed out to him; and it was added, that they had established agents for this purpose at a small village called Albredâ, in the river Gambia, about 40 miles above its mouth. Albredâ was formerly a French factory dependant on Goree. By the treaty of 1783, it will be seen that France relinquished all right to its occupation. Indeed by the terms of that treaty, which has not since undergone any modification, it clearly appears that the river Gambia was as effectually and unreservedly ceded to Great Britain, as the river Senegal was to France: and as France would fairly object to our attempting to re-establish ourselves on any part of the Senegal, or even to navigate that river at all, so are we entitled to maintain the same exclusive right of occupation and navigation in respect to the Gambia.

* See Appendix B.

Since the British establishment of Bathurst was formed on the island of St. Mary's, near the mouth of the river, no French vessel has been allowed to enter or leave the river without undergoing an examination. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, a very considerable slave-trade is carried on by the French factors of Albredâ throughout the whole length of the river Gambia. For although the authorities at Bathurst do not permit any vessel with slaves on board to pass that settlement, yet they are carried in canoes to the left bank of the river, and thence conveyed by land to Cacho or Cazamens, whence they are shipped for the West Indies. By these means the whole of that noble river, which would otherwise be entirely free from this traffic, is from one end to the other of its navigable course, exceeding 1000 miles, made the scene of the atrocities of the slave trade; and thus not only is the progress of civilization and improvement in that fertile region retarded, and the natives prevented from pursuing a course of peaceful industry, and beneficial intercourse, but wars are excited amongst them, and the surrounding districts are involved in depredation and blood. Such being the case, it appears to be highly expedient that the British Government should claim the strict execution of the provisions of the treaty of 1783. This measure is pressed upon us under existing circumstances

by the highest moral considerations ; and Great Britain therefore seems bound to vindicate her exclusive right to the navigation of this river, were it only to deliver our suffering fellow-creatures in that quarter of the globe from the violence and cupidity of the slave-traders. This subject the Directors believe is now under discussion between the two Governments.

Enough has been said to shew the enormous extent to which the slave trade is carried on under the French flag, not only from Senegal and Goree, but along the whole extent of the African'coast, for the supply of the colonies both of France and of other powers. If it were necessary, this point might be further proved by almost daily occurrences in different ports of France itself, where associations are formed with little or no disguise, and vessels fitted out for the prosecution of this nefarious traffic. These ships are known to have several times completed and renewed their atrocious enterprizes, without the smallest molestation or difficulty. Some more detailed information on this subject will be found in the Appendix*.

The Directors have not failed to communicate these painful facts to his Majesty's Government; and they know that strong representations

* See Appendix C.

have been made on the subject to the Government of France; with what effect remains to be seen. That Government seems bound in good faith to assign a satisfactory reason why crimes of such extent and atrocity should have continued for so long a time to be committed by its subjects, and under the protection of its flag, in spite of its own solemn and reiterated engagements to repress those crimes; and how it has happened, that the perpetrators of them should hitherto, almost without exception, have not only enjoyed perfect impunity, but not even been subjected to the discredit of a public inquiry.

In the month of June last, the Minister of the Marine announced, in the Chamber of Deputies, his intention of proposing a further enactment to render the Abolition effectual; and the Directors have learnt that a promise to the same effect was actually made to our Government. They have looked for its promulgation with considerable anxiety, especially as they understood that its object was to rank the slave trade with those crimes which are subject to an infamous and degrading punishment. The enactment of such a law in France would be an important advance in the cause of Abolition; for without it, it is to be feared that pecuniary penalties will practically be of little avail, as they may easily be provided against by a

higher rate of insurance, which the enormous prizes in this execrable lottery will well enable it to bear.

It will also be necessary to put an end to the purchase and sale of slaves at the French settlements on the coast of Africa. As the law at present stands, such a commerce is permitted; but it seems irreconcilable with a sincere intention of abolishing the slave trade. It is vain to suppose, that if slaves are purchased there, they will not be exported; and indeed, the only purpose for which they can be brought thither in any number, is that of exportation, and therefore no adequate legitimate motive can exist on the part of France for refusing to pass such a law. For what greater inconvenience could result from it to the French, than to the British settlements on the coast of Africa; in which last the purchase or sale of human beings is punished as a felonious offence? It is most certain, that while the present practice is continued at Senegal and Goree, not only is the abolition of the French slave-trade rendered impossible, but France herself must relinquish all hope of improvement in her settlements on the African coast, and all commerce but that which flows from this polluted source, and which, wherever it exists, necessarily blasts all peaceful industry.

It is with great pain that the Directors have found themselves compelled to dwell on these par-

ticulars of the French slave-trade. They by no means intend or wish to implicate the French Government, much less the French Nation, in an indiscriminate charge of favouring the slave trade. The king and the nation, they doubt not, sincerely desire its abolition. By what means their wishes have been so completely frustrated, it might not be expedient to attempt to specify. Thus much however appears to them to be proved almost to demonstration, that some of the principal members of the French Government have been most grossly imposed upon by subaltern agents; and that the conduct of many of these agents has been manifestly, either corrupt, or, at the very least, criminally negligent.

The vast extent to which the slave trade on the west coast of Africa continues to be carried on, is further proved, by accounts received from the river Bonny, dated in July and August, in the last year; from which it appears, that from March to July in that year, there had usually been in the Bonny from nine to sixteen slaving vessels of all descriptions at the same time, each capable of carrying from 300 to 700 slaves; and that two of these vessels, which were there in March, and had then sailed to the West Indies, had returned in July, and were engaged in their second voyage. During the above period of five or six months, 120 sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels had

visited the river Bonny for the purpose of procuring slaves ; in consequence of which, the preparation of palm oil is said to have been totally neglected by the natives.

An account received from a gentleman on board the *Cyane*, an American sloop of war, which was sent to cruize on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the American slave-trade, dated in April last, states, that since passing the river Sherbro that vessel had detained ten slave-ships, four of which were sent in for adjudication ; but the others, being well covered by fabricated papers, were given up. The number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic, the writer says, was incredible: he supposed that not fewer than 200 sail were on the coast at the date of his letter, ail of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and many of them owned by Americans, though under foreign flags. The *Cyane* had been constantly chasing night and day since her arrival upon the coast, and sometimes had several slave-ships in sight at the same time.

The Subscribers have already been informed, that the French flag is prostituted to the protection of the Spanish slave-trade, which has now ceased to have any legal existence. This fact is confirmed by recent intelligence from the Havannah, which represents the slave trade there as in a very flourishing state, and as chiefly carried on

under the flag of France. The Directors have represented this circumstance to Lord Castlereagh, who agreed with them that such proceedings were in violation, not only of the engagements of France, but of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the abolition of the slave trade ; and that Spain should be called upon to fulfil her engagements by effectually guarding against such an abuse.

The period for the abolition of the slave trade by Portugal remains still undetermined; although various discussions have taking place respecting it between the British and Portuguese Governments.

A flagrant instance of the barbarities which a familiarity with the slave trade has a tendency to produce, recently occurred, in the case of a Portuguese vessel called the *Volcano do Sul*. She was captured by his Majesty's ship *Pheasant*, with 260 slaves on board; and, in the passage to Sierra Leone, her captain and crew rose upon the British officer and sailors, murdered them all, and then carried the vessel into Bahia, where the slaves were landed and sold.

The Directors trust that this atrocity will be strictly investigated with a view to bring the perpetrators of it to justice.

Whether the recent changes in the government of Portugal will afford any facilities in arranging this matter, it is impossible at present to say ; but they have appeared to the Directors to afford a

favourable opportunity for distributing information in Portugal respecting the real nature of the slave trade.

With this view, the Directors have procured translations to be made into the Portuguese language of the Spanish tract entitled, "Sketch of the Slave Trade, and Reflections on that Traffic," written some years ago, at their request, by Mr. Blanco White*; and also of an abridgement of Mr. Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The former work has already been found useful in enlightening the public mind in Spain, and in promoting there the cause of the Abolition. The translations of these works are now printed, and ready for distribution. Believing that the public mind in other foreign countries is even yet but ill-informed respecting the nature of the slave trade, the Directors have turned their attention to the best means of diffusing such information; with a view of exciting in those countries that moral abhorrence of this commerce to the prevalence of which in England must be attributed, not only our acts for its abolition, but the degree in which those acts have proved effectual to their object. For the Directors are well persuaded, that to the want of a similar feeling, which a full acquaintance with the innate crimina-

* See Eighth Report, p. 20.

lity of this trade could not fail to generate, much of the difficulty which has occurred to the British Government, in their representations on this subject to foreign powers, is to be ascribed.

For the purpose of throwing light on the present state of the slave trade, and of the measures taken to effect its abolition, one of the Directors, Mr. William Smith has recently moved in the House of Commons for the production of a variety of documents; and his motion having been agreed to, a great mass of information is about to be laid upon the table of that House. The Directors hope to be able to communicate the substance of it, if not in the Appendix, at least in a supplemental Report, to be published as soon after this Report as possible.

The Directors have learnt, that during the last year a different system has been adopted, by the employment of smaller vessels, for the suppression of the slave trade at the Isle of France, which has been attended with the most beneficial results; and that by this means, as well as by the great exertions of Governor Farquhar, the slave trade has been greatly diminished if not entirely suppressed at the Mauritius. It is also said, that through the influence of that gentleman, the chief of Madagascar has been induced to adopt decisive measures to prevent the sale of slaves by his subjects. The Directors look anxiously for de-

tails on this subject. It has been a source of great satisfaction to them to learn that the Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, General Mylius, has been cordially disposed to concur with the Governor of the Isle of France in such measures as were likely to tend to the effectual suppression of the slave trade in those seas.

A considerable slave trade appears also to be carried on along the whole extent of the eastern coast of Africa, to the northward of the British possessions.

The Directors have recently been favoured with a very interesting memoir on this subject, containing detailed information respecting that branch of this trade which is carried on at Zanzibar or Zanguibar, an island situated on the eastern coast of Africa, in the latitude of between 5 deg. 40 min. and 6 deg. 30 min. S., and the longitude of 39 deg. 46 min. E.

This memoir, which will be found in the Appendix *, has led the Directors to adopt such measures for the purpose of remedying the evils which it has brought to their view as they are not without hopes may lead to a favourable result.

Their expectation of seeing some beneficial change effected in this quarter is increased by the circumstance that Captain Thompson, a member of this Institution, having been left at Ras el Kymer on

* See Appendix D.

the Persian Gulph with a body of troops, to act as the British political agent with the Arabian tribes in that neighbourhood, negotiated a treaty with them in the month of January 1820; in which, with an honourable zeal for the interests of humanity, he obtained the insertion of the following article, viz.

“The carrying off of Slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.”

This is probably the first instance of the slave trade being designated as piracy in any public treaty.

It will gratify the Meeting to be informed, that Sir Stamford Raffles, the enlightened Governor of the island of Sumatra, has recently taken very decisive steps for the total suppression of the slave trade, and the ultimate abolition of slavery itself, within the British territory in that island. The particulars so honourable to that distinguished individual will be found in the Appendix*.

In the course of the last year the board having been informed that some slaves were employed in the New Settlements forming at the Cape of Good Hope, and that more were likely to be so engaged, and there not appearing to be any laws

* See Appendix E.

or regulations in force for the prevention of this evil, they represented the matter to Earl Bathurst, and received an answer from his lordship, stating, that the lands upon which it was intended to settle the emigrants, recently dispatched from this country to the Cape, formed part of the Witenhage district of that colony, of which certain portions have at former times been already settled and cultivated. That cultivation has been principally carried on by means of hired Hottentots of free condition; but as there are on different farms a few slaves, principally artificers, who have been long attached to them, it did not appear practicable altogether to prohibit the employment of them in the district in question. But although slave-labour within the district was resorted to only in a very small degree, and Lord Bathurst could not entertain any apprehension, from the very high price of such labour in the colony compared with the labour of free Hottentots, that the former could generally be resorted to with any prospect of advantage; yet, in order to obviate the possibility of such an occurrence, his lordship undertook to give an instruction to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to make the cultivation of land by free labour, a condition of all grants in future to be made in that part of the colony.

Fearing, however, that the condition of such grants might be neglected or forgotten in this, as

has frequently happened in other colonies, the Directors have thought it absolutely necessary to obtain a parliamentary prohibition of the state of slavery in the New Settlements in Southern Africa, in conformity with the precedent already established at Sierra Leone, and as a measure due to the principles of the Abolition, and to the consistency as well as to the justice and honour of this country. They have therefore requested Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. William Smith to prepare and move for leave to bring into the House of Commons, a bill or bills for this purpose.

The Subscribers will recollect with pleasure the success which some years ago attended the efforts made in the island of Ceylon*, for the gradual abolition of the state of slavery. Similar proceedings, the Directors are happy to state, have taken place at the Malaccas.

The Dutch Governor of these islands (J. S. Timmerman Thyssen), has followed the example so laudably set by the British authorities in Ceylon, in laying a foundation for the abolition of slavery throughout his government.

In a speech which Governor Thyssen delivered on the 6th December 1819, (the anniversary of the birth of the Crown Prince of the Netherlands), he observes, that he had seriously investigated the state

* See Appendix to the Eleventh Report, p. 93.

of the slaves at Malacca; and that all who had been clandestinely imported, while the English held the place, had been liberated, and that those legally owned had been registered: and as no slaves, he observes, can henceforth be imported, the degrading epithet of slave will soon cease to exist there, and men will no longer be brought to the market like brute beasts.

The Governor adds, that he had selected the birth-day of his Prince, on which to propose that the anniversary of it should be celebrated at Malacca, by an engagement on the part of its inhabitants, that slave-children born there on that day, and thenceforward, should no longer be considered as slaves, but as free born, and at liberty, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen years, to serve wherever they may choose.

The Governor, in furtherance of his benevolent project, presented such an engagement signed by himself, to be kept open till the close of the year 1819, for the signature of all those who might be inclined to approve of this proposal.

This gentleman's humane and praiseworthy example has been followed by all the members of the College of Justice, by all the officers of the Government, civil as well as military, by the Missionaries connected with the Anglo-Chinese College, and by the chief inhabitants of Malacca.

The Dutch Governor has also turned his atten-

tion to the case of those debtors who, agreeably to a practice which exists at Malacca, had bound themselves with their children to their creditors, until their debts should be liquidated ; an event in many cases impossible, as the debtors are allowed only food and clothes for their labour, and thus not only the original debtors, but their offspring, have been frequently reduced to a state of interminable slavery.

With a view to the adoption of a similar measure of enlightened benevolence for the gradual abolition of slavery at the Cape of Good Hope, the Directors have been led to appoint a committee for the express purpose of endeavouring to prevail upon the settlers there, to follow the highly honourable example set by their friends and countrymen in Ceylon and Malacca, in adopting regulations with a view to the eventual extermination of slavery.

Measures conducive to the same end have also been adopted in the island of St. Helena.

By the Act for abolishing the slave trade passed by the British Parliament in 1807, bounties were assigned to the captors of slaves that might be condemned as the property, either of the subjects of hostile states or of those of Great Britain. But this provision does not extend to the case of slaves taken and condemned under the treaties of reciprocal search and detention made with Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands. It is therefore manifest,

that British officers on this service, acting on their own responsibility, may frequently be subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties in case of any erroneous detention, while they are deprived of those advantages from the seizure of vessels justly liable to condemnation, which would at the same time compensate them for this risk, and afford them an adequate motive to exertion.

Under these circumstances, the Directors have thought themselves called upon to represent to his Majesty's Government the necessity of granting bounties to captors for slaves condemned under those treaties ; and they are led to hope that measures will be taken for that purpose.

The Directors derive great satisfaction from being enabled to state to the Meeting, that the colony of Sierra Leone continues in a state of progressive improvement. In July last, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor, transmitted to the Institution a return of the population of the colony, taken towards the beginning of that month; and also a return of the imports, and exports of the preceding year 1819*.

By these returns, which are given at length in the Appendix †, it appears that the total amount of the population of the colony, on the 8th July

* Since this Report was read, a return of the exports for the year 1820 has been received, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix.

† See Appendix F.

1820, was 12,521, giving an increase, since a former census * in December 1818, of 2956 persons, including 943 liberated Africans landed at Sierra Leone from slave vessels, eighty-five persons sent thither from Barbadoes, and the discharged soldiers of two West-India regiments, and of the Royal African corps, amounting with their families to 1030 individuals. The remainder of the increase, therefore, amounting to 898, must be made up by births in the colony, and by the voluntary migration of natives coming thither for employment or protection.

The number of marriages in the colony from the 1st January 1819, to 6th July 1820, amounted to 455: the number of births during that time were, males 299, females 272; and the number of baptisms during the same period, were 1260.

The total number of persons in a course of education at Sierra Leone, in July last, amounted to 2097.

For the particulars of the improvement in the trade of the colony, the Directors must refer to the Appendix †.

A bill has recently been introduced into Parlia-

* See Fourteenth Report, Appendix E.

† See Appendix F.—Some extracts from the Report of Commodore Sir George R. Collier, containing interesting information relative to the colony of Sierra Leone, will also be found in this Appendix; to which are added, some remarks from the same document, on the settlement at St. Mary's, in the river Gambia.

ment by the King's Ministers, for transferring the forts on the Gold Coast of Africa, from the management of the African Company to that of his Majesty. These forts are to be placed under the general superintendence of the Government of Sierra Leone, and to be regulated by the same liberal and philanthropic principles with that establishment.

Letters received from the Bahamas lead the Directors to fear, that the regulations with respect to slave-mariners and domestics, contained in the Act of the 46th Geo. III. cap. 52, open a wide door to fraud. Their correspondent informs them, that many slaves have, to his knowledge, been sent as mariners or domestics, in British vessels, bound to the United States, and have never returned; and there seems reason to believe that a still greater number have been carried off in American vessels trading to the Bahamas.

Accounts received from Antigua state, that in consequence of the benevolent exertions of some individuals, subscriptions had been raised in the town of St. John's (the capital of the island); sufficient to enable the Committee of the Wesleyan Sunday-school Institution to erect, at Parham Town, a school-house calculated to hold 1000 scholars.

This school, it appears, was opened towards the middle of the last year, with about 700 slave-children from estates adjacent to the town. There

are besides two Sunday-schools established in St. John's connected with the Parham school, and one at East Harbour independent of it.

Several Sunday-schools have also been established in that island by the London Church Missionary Society ; and the Directors trust that similar institutions will become general in the different West-India islands.

The state of the public business during the past year has prevented due attention from being paid to the important subject of a more efficient registration of slaves in the different British colonies where slavery is tolerated. It is a subject, however, of which the Directors have by no means lost sight, and which they hope soon to be able to prosecute with effect.

Another important matter which has occupied, and will still occupy, the attention of the Directors, is, the state of those captured slaves, who, under the operation of the Abolition Act, have been apprenticed for terms not exceeding fourteen years, and a considerable number of whose apprenticeships have either already terminated or will soon come to an end.

The wish of the Directors is, that such a plan may be devised and adopted by Government as may seem best calculated for securing the freedom, and promoting the temporal and moral interests, of these enfranchised persons, when their respective terms of servitude shall have expired.

By accounts received from America, of the date of December last, it appears that the question of the admission of the New State of Missouri into the American Union had again been agitated in the Legislature of that country, and, after passing the Senate, had been rejected in the House of Representatives, by 93 votes to 79. The Directors are not fully apprized of the circumstances under which this reversal of the decision of the former session of Congress has taken place, nor what will be its precise bearing on the interests of the Abolition, and the ultimate exclusion of slavery from that vast tract of country.

The Institution has recently been favoured with a copy of the Third Annual Report of the American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States: several extracts from which will be found in the Appendix*.

The zealous and active interposition of that Society had succeeded, not only in preventing a number of Negroes who had been captured under the American Abolition Acts from being sold as slaves, but had likewise obtained an Act of Congress to be passed in March 1819, by which the sale of persons in such circumstances is prohi-

* See Appendix G.—Some information relative to the attempt to form a colony on the coast of Africa, extracted from the Report of Commodore Sir George R. Collier, recently laid before the House of Commons, will also be found in this Appendix.

bited in future ; and a foundation is laid for their restoration to their native country at the expense of the National Government.

This Act, the Managers observe, by supplying the defects of pre-existing laws, and imposing new restraints upon a cruel and disgraceful traffic, sheds a ray of light cheering to humanity, on the expiring moments of the fifteenth Congress, and elevates the American character in the estimation of the world.

The Meeting has been already apprized, that an American squadron has been stationed on the coast of Africa for the purpose of seizing and bringing to adjudication such American vessels as may be found violating their Abolition Laws. It is but justice to the officers employed in this service to remark, that they appear to have exerted themselves in the most laudable manner to accomplish the objects of their commission, and their success has been considerable. It is a pleasing proof of their zeal in the cause of Humanity, that they have established a system of amicable communication, not only with our naval officers stationed on the African coast, but also with the authorities at Sierra Leone, with a view to the more effectual discovery and apprehension of American contrabandists.

With respect to the plan of planting a colony in Africa with Free Blacks from the United States,

the American Society observe in their Report, that so far is their scheme from being impracticable, that one resembling it, in all respects was accomplished by a private society in England more than thirty years ago; and that, in despite of every representation to the contrary, the colony of Sierra Leone boasts, at this moment, a greater degree of prosperity than distinguished any one of the British colonies, now the United States of America, at the same period after its first establishment.

The population, they add, of Sierra Leone; its commerce and navigation; its churches, schools, and charitable institutions; its towns and hamlets; its edifices, public and private, surpass those of any one of these States at any time, within twenty-five years from its first settlement.

The hopes of success derived by the American Society from this conclusive experiment, have led them to form the project of a similar establishment on an extensive scale; but for the particulars of their plan, and of the reasons which have influenced them in adopting it, the Directors must again refer to the Appendix.

In the mean time, the Directors are concerned to learn that a small settlement which this Society had attempted to form on the river Sherbro, about sixty miles south of Sierra Leone, has not met with the success which was at first hoped for.

Both the site of the settlement, and the season for forming it, were injudiciously chosen ; and the consequence was a great mortality of the persons employed there, and a suspension of the design for the present. The Directors trust that the attempt may be renewed under more favourable circumstances, and in a situation affording a wider field for their operations. Some farther observations on this subject will also be found in the Appendix.

The Society of Friends in this country, which has been amongst the oldest and steadiest promoters of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, as being contrary to every principle of religion and morality, again took up the subject at their last Annual Assembly in London, and with their accustomed liberality and zeal recommended to their brethren throughout the kingdom, to enter into annual subscriptions to be appropriated in the way that might appear to be best adapted for the ultimate and entire abolition of the trade throughout the world. The Directors have been informed, that in consequence of this proceeding, several subscriptions have already been entered into, and that they are likely to increase.

These funds, the Directors have no doubt will be so administered, in conjunction with the general income of the Institution, as to promote the ultimate attainment of their great common ob-

ject—the total suppression of the slave trade—as an essential preliminary to the improvement and civilization of Africa.

The following is the annual account of the receipts and disbursements of the Institution for the year 1820, from which it appears that the total receipts amount to little more than half the sum which they reached in 1819 : but the Directors derive some satisfaction from being able to state, that this difference arises, not from any defalcation in the amount of the annual subscriptions, but from a diminution in the sums contributed as donations ; the annual amount of which must always be liable to considerable fluctuations.

C.		L. s. d.
By Cash paid for the Board and Education, &c. of African Youths in this Country; with the view of fitting them to act as Schoolmasters in their own Country, and the passage-money of one youth to Sierra Leone	220	15 1
By Cash paid for printing the Fourteenth Annual Report; the Report on the Colonial Slave Registry Acts; Notices for Meetings, &c. including the charge for Paper	161	16 0
By Cash paid for Stationary, &c.	21	9 11
By Cash paid for Rent of Offices	84	6 0
By Cash paid Clerk one Year's Salary, and Collector's Commission.....	141	4 6
By Cash paid current Disbursements, consisting of Messenger's Wages, Postages, Porterages, Carriage of Parcels, Hire of Rooms for Meetings, Advertising, Coals, Candles, &c.....	212	18 0
	842	3 6
By Balance in hand this day.....	61	15 3
	L. 903	18 9

Examined, March 26th, 1831.

THOS. BAINBRIDGE, }
JAMES INGLIS. } Auditors.

THOS. BAINBRIDGE, } Auditors.
JAMES INGLIS. }

APPENDIX.

A.

ON collecting the documents to form this article of the Appendix, they were found to be so voluminous and important, as to require their separate publication in a Supplementary Report, which will be ready for delivery nearly at the same time with the present Report.

B.

Note from his Excellency Governor Sir Charles MacCarthy, to the Secretary of the African Institution.

GOVERNOR MACCARTHY presents his compliments to Mr. Harrison : and to the statements contained in the documents transmitted herewith, the Governor can add, that a few days before he left Sierra Leone (27th July last), a small colonial craft arrived from leeward ; the master of which reported to him, that there were eleven vessels trading for slaves at the Galinas, five of which were under French colours—that whilst he was at Bathurst, in the river Gambia (in August), information was received that a Frenchman of the name of ~~—~~, who had resided for several years at Goree, when that island was in the possession of Great Britain ; and since its being given up to France, in 1817, had lately returned

from Martinique and Guadaloupe, where he had disposed of a cargo of slaves, procured at Cacheo, and in the river Cazmansa: (Portuguese settlements, situated a short distance to leeward of the Gambia): That it was well known to every individual residing at Goree, and in the river Gambia, that a Frenchman of the name of ——— who was a banker at Paris, a short period before the restoration of the house of Bourbon, and has resided at Senegal since 1817, employed a vessel in carrying on the traffic in slaves from the Cazmansa and Cacheo to the French West India islands: That a Mons. ———, who died lately in the Gambia, and who had resided at Goree, and there taken a Signora of the island, a daughter of the late Mons. ———, to whom he had been married according to the custom of the country, did carry on that traffic between the rivers above mentioned, and the Cape de Verd Islands to the last day of his life: That Messrs. ——— and ———, Men of Colour—the former residing occasionally at Senegal and Goree, and the latter at Goree—do carry on this trade. These facts are of public notoriety.

No. 8, St. James's Place, 14th November, 1820.

C.

Copy of a printed Proposal for an Expedition to the Coast of Africa for Slaves lately circulated at Havre and in Paris.*

“ PROSPECTUS d'armement et cargaison, au port du Hâvre, d'une goelette d'environ 70 tonneaux reconnue d'une marche très supérieure destinée pour faire sur la côte d'Afrique, sous le commandement du Capitaine le ———, qui en arrive, la traite d'environ 100 à 105 mulets dont l'introduction aura

* Under the name of Mulets, or mules.

lieu dans l'une des Antilles, et dans le cas où la cargaison ne pourrait pas compléter le nombre de mulets le Capitaine s'engage à en prendre à fret, au quart de bénéfice sur la vente de chaque.

MISE DEHORS.

Le navire avec ses agrès et apparaux doublé en cuivre	f. 15,000
Vivres pour dix mois et avances à l'équipage	4,000
Cargaison	25,000
Assurances du capital à 20 pour cent.	8800

Total f. 52800

La cargaison composée d'après les demandes que les principaux habitans du lieu ont fait au Capitaine, est estimée devoir rapporter un bénéfice de 115 pour cent. qui formerait un capital de f. 53,750.

RETOURS PRESUMÉS.

105 mulets, à f. 550	57,750
----------------------------	--------

VENTES DES RETOURS.

Le navire traitant 105 mulets, on presume qu'on perdra au plus cinq; surtout quand on importe de bons vivres et divers rafraichissemens, choses essentielles au succès du voyage. Il en restera donc au moins 100 qu'on pourrait en calculant sur la vente de divers autres navires porter à 550 piastres chaque. Mais pour mettre tout au plus bas, nous ne les estimerons que 500.

100 mulets, à 500 piastres ¹	f. 262,500
---	------------

A DEDUIRE.

Mise hors du Navire	52,800
Commission du Capitaine, à 10 p. cent.	26,250
Gratifications, Commissions, &c. ...	12,000
Décompte et renvoi des équipages...	5,000
	96,050

Bénéfice net, le navire restant à vendre	f. 166,450
--	------------

CONDITIONS DU PRÉSENT PROSPECTUS.

La somme de f. 52,800, à laquelle la présente opération doit approximativement s'élever sera divisée en actions de f. 3000. Chacun des intéressés devra, à la première requi-

sition, verser le montant des actions, pour lesquelles il aura souscrit aux mains de l'armateur, un tiers comptant, et les deux autres tiers en papier de satisfaction sur le Havre, Rouen, Paris, a trois mois.

M. ———— comme armateur aura la direction de l'opération, et le choix des agens qui devront y concourir. Il arrêtera avec eux les conditions du voyage. Il donnera aux capitaine et correspondant, les instructions qu' il croira nécessaires pour la réussite, sans toutefois pouvoir être rendu responsable des fautes, malversations, ou toute autre mauvaise fortune.

L'armateur fera autant que possible assurer les capitaux employés à l'opération, pour tous risques, jusqu' a la destination a la colonie (les retours en France ne devant l'être qu'aux conditions d'usage), par quelques chambres d'assurances, et sur quelques places que ce soit, mais sans en courir aucune responsabilité personnelle. Il sera loisible aux intéressés de faire assurer le montant de la prime de leur intérêt dans cette opération, de manière qu'en cas de sinistre ils soient entièrement couverts.

Il est alloué à l'armateur une commission de 2 p. cent. sur la mise dehors du navire et sur la cargaison, ainsi que sur les produits bruts de la vente des retours en France, et ce, indépendamment de celle allouée au consignataire dans le cas où par un événement ou cause quelconque, le navire relâcherait dans tout autre port de mer. Il percevra en outre 2 p. cent. de ducroir pour les ventes à terme et $\frac{1}{2}$ p. cent. sur les sommes qu'il aurait fait assurer.

Les comptes d'armement et de cargaison seront remis aux intéressés un mois après le départ du navire. Ceux de vente, ainsi que les nets produits de l'opération un mois après la vente finale des retours, qui seront effectués, autant que possible, par le Capitaine, sur tous les navires en destination pour le Havre, et au fret le plus doux qu'il pourra.

Aussitôt l'arrivée du navire aux divers destinations ou il doit se rendre, l'armateur en prévientra les intéressés, ainsi que de celles des retours dont il poursuivra la vente, s'il juge le moment opportune ; ou s'il le trouverait défavorable, il

en ferait part aux intéressés du Havre, ou qui y seront représentés, et l'avis de la majorité décidera s'il faut y procéder de suite ou l'ajourner.

Le présent ne deviendra obligatoire que dans le cas ou l'armateur trouverait à remplir la moitié au moins des actions formant le montant de l'opération.

Les conditions ci-dessus convenues entre MM. les armateur et les intéressés seront exécutées de bonne foi dans tout leur contenu, dérogeant de clause expresse aux lois et réglemens qui pourraient être contraires. En cas de contestations elles seront respectivement soumises par les parties à des arbitres choisies parmi les négocians de la place. Ils auront la faculté de s'adjoindre un tiers en cas de partage d'opinion.

Translation.

PROSPECTUS of the outfit and cargo at Havre of a schooner of about 70 tons, a superior sailer, destined to the coast of Africa, under the command of Captain Le ———, who has just arrived thence, in order to effect there the purchase of 100 to 105 *mules* to be imported into one of the West-India Islands; and in case the cargo should not complete this number, then the Captain engages to take some on freight at the rate of a fourth of the profit on the sale of each.

OUTFIT.

The vessel with its rigging and furniture, coppered	f.15,000
Provisions for ten months and advance to the crew	4,000
Cargo	25,000
Insurance of the capital, at 20 per cent.	8,800
	<hr/>
	f.52,800

The cargo assorted according to an indent furnished to the Captain by the principal inhabitants of the place, it is reckoned, will yield a profit of 11½ per cent. which would form a fund of f.63,750.

ESTIMATED RETURNS.

105 mules, at f.550 each	f.57,750
--------------------------------	----------

SALES OF THESE RETURNS.

As the vessel would procure 105 mules, it may be assumed that there would not occur a loss of more than 5 per cent. especially if good provisions and different refreshments, things essential to the success of the expedition, were provided. There will then remain at least 100, which would yield, calculating on the sales of other cargoes, 500 dollars a-head. But to take their value at the lowest rate, we will place it at 500 dollars each.

100 mules, at 500 dollars each f.262,500

DEDUCT.

Outfit of the vessel 53,800

Captain's commission, at 10 per cent. 26,250

Gratuities, commissions, &c. 12,000

Settlement with the crew 5,000

96,500

Net profit in addition to the value of the vessel

remaining to be sold f.166,450

CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT PROSPECTUS.

The sum of 52,800 francs. being about the amount necessary to be raised for the present adventure, will be divided into shares of 3000 francs. Each of the persons interested will, on the first demand, pay the amount of his share into the hands of the *armateur*, (the agent, or ship's husband); one-third in cash, and two-thirds in good bills, on Havre, Rouen, or Paris.

Mons. ———, as *armateur*, will have the direction of the adventure, and the choice of the necessary agents. He will settle with them the terms of the voyage. He will give to the captain and correspondents the instructions necessary to success; without, however, being at all responsible for errors or misconduct, or any misfortunes which may occur.

The *armateur* will do all in his power to insure the capital employed from all risks, until it shall have reached the West Indies, (the returns thence to France being insurable in the ordinary way), by any insurance offices, and in any places where the same can be effected, but without making himself

liable to any personal responsibility. It will be permitted to the parties interested, to insure the amount of the premium also, so as to be covered against loss, in case of the unfortunate result of the present adventure.

The armateur is allowed a commission of two per cent. on the outfit of the vessel, and on the cargo, as well as on the gross proceeds of the sale of the returns in France; and this, independently of any commission allowed to the consignee, in case of the vessel, from any cause whatever, unloading in any other sea-port. He will receive, besides, two per cent. of *del credere*, for sales effected on credit, and one half per cent. on the sums insured.

The accounts of the outfit and of the cargo shall be sent to the parties interested one month after the departure of the vessel; those of the sale, as well as of the net proceeds of the expedition, one month after the final sale of the returns, which shall be transmitted, as much as possible, by the captain, on board of ships bound to Havre, and at the lowest possible freight.

As soon as the vessel shall arrive at the different places to which she is bound, the armateur will inform the parties interested. He will do the same with respect to the returns, of which he will forthwith effect the sale, if he shall judge the time proper; or, if not, he is to communicate with the parties interested, or their representatives at Havre, the opinion of the majority of whom will decide whether to proceed to a sale or to delay it.

The present engagement will not become obligatory unless the armateur should obtain subscriptions for half the amount of the undertaking.

The conditions herein before stipulated between the armateur and the subscribers, shall be executed with good faith in all that they contain which may be positively inconsistent with any existing laws and regulations. In case of disputes, they shall be submitted by the parties to arbiters chosen from among the merchants of the place, who shall have the power of adding to themselves a third, in the event of their differing in opinion.

D.

Observations on the Slave Trade carried on at Zanzibar.

THE slave trade is carried on along the whole extent of the east coast of Africa, wherever there is a harbour, or an anchorage, in which vessels can traffic with safety; but I select one spot as peculiarly calling for the attention of the African Institution, and the British Government.

The island of Zanzibar, or Zingebau (as it is called by the natives), is situated between the latitudes of 5 deg. 40 min. and 6 deg. 30 min. south, and between 39 and 40 deg. east longitude. It lies in a direction nearly N. N. E. and S. S. W. and is distant from fifteen to twenty miles from the continent.

The appearance of this island, on approaching it, is very beautiful. It is generally low, but rises towards the centre into gentle eminences, richly clothed by nature and displaying, in many parts, the richest cultivation.

From March to September, the rains perennially fall; but during the other months of the year, there are occasional showers, which uniting with the waters of numerous springs form several fertilizing streams flowing in various directions throughout the island, and preserve a delightful picture of never-fading verdure.

Towards the coast the soil is generally light and sandy; but at a little distance inland, it is composed of a rich black mould. Cocoa nuts abound, and nothing can exceed the profusion and excellence of the fruits which it yields; such as pine-apples, mangoes, oranges, bananas, plantains, lemons, limes, citrons, and pomegranates.

The sugar-cane is extensively cultivated; but used, as in most parts of India, in its raw state.

There is an abundance of all the vegetables of tropical climes, which, with the fruits, are so bountifully supplied by nature, and require so little assistance from man, that the agriculture of the island is chiefly confined to clearing the ground from an exuberant vegetation not alimentary.

Poultry is plentiful and cheap, a Spanish dollar being the price of sixteen large fowls.

The harbour and coasts of the island yield abundance of delicious fish of great variety.

The population is computed to be 200,000, consisting of natives, Negro slaves, and Arabs; the last not amounting to more than 2000, the slaves to about 150,000; some considerable Arab and native landholders possessing each from 200 to 400 of these unfortunate beings. It is comparatively happy for them, when their lot is cast in the service of an Arab, who is justly famed for his mild treatment of his slaves.

He allows him a small habitation on his estate, exacting from him moderate labour, while the fertile soil yields him ample means of subsistence with little trouble.

The poor Negro therefore, under an Arab master, appears to enjoy ease and content.

Numbers unhappily are differently situated; and the account given by Captain Smee of the East-India Company's Marine, who visited the island in 1811, is sufficient to harrow the hardest heart.

A considerable number of merchants from Cutch and Scind occupy the best houses in the town of Zanzibar, engross the greatest part of the slave trade, and form the most opulent part of the community.

The slaves are brought to the market-place early in the day; but the principal exhibition commences about three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

They are ranged in a line, composed of both sexes, and all ages, beginning with the least and increasing to the rear, according to their size.

To set them off to the best advantage, their skins are cleaned and burnished with oil, their faces painted with

red and white stripes, their woolly hair plastered and filled with a yellow powder, esteemed among the poor creatures as a mark of beauty and elegance, their hands and feet ornamented with rings and bracelets, and round their loins is wrapped a new striped or plain coloured cloth.

At the head of the file stands the proprietor, and on each side two or three of his domestic slaves armed as a guard.

Thus arranged, the procession begins, and passes through the market-place and principal streets; the owner in a sort of a song sounding the good qualities of his slaves, and proclaiming the prices that he had been offered for them.

When one of them strikes a spectator's fancy, the line is halted; and an examination ensues, which for minuteness is not equalled in any cattle-market in Europe. The purchaser first ascertains that there is no defect in the faculties of speech or hearing, and takes the assurance of the seller, that the slave neither snores nor grinds his teeth in his sleep, which are deemed great objections, and then he proceeds with his examination.

The mouth and teeth are inspected, and afterwards every part of the body in succession, not excepting those parts which a sense of decency in the most savage tribes conceals from view, and which perhaps the very slave so inspected would not expose without a blush, which the lighter cheek of his future master could not display.

After this, he is made to run; and if there be no defect in the limbs, and no indication of any disease, the bargain is concluded.

At the close of the day the wretched beings who have been sold are stripped of their decorations and sent to the houses of the purchasers.

Women with infants hanging at their breasts, and others feeble from age, are thus seen marshalled and driven about the streets.

Some groupes had been so ill fed that their bones appeared as if they would penetrate the skin. Children of six years' old were sold for four, five, and six dollars. The value of a prime slave was about fifty, and that of a young

girl sixty dollars. Women with infants did not fetch so high a price as those without them.

When a slave dies, his body is often allowed to putrify on the beach; not a rag of cloth nor handful of earth being laid over it. In consequence of this disgusting and revolting practice, the stench about the town is intolerable; and, co-operating with the noxious effluvia arising from decayed vegetable matter, which floats down the stream in the rainy season, together with the filthiness of the low houses and narrow streets, tends to produce fevers and dysenteries which make dreadful ravages among the inhabitants.

In this, may not the hand of Providence be seen rendering the very objects of their cupidity the means of their destruction?

The various tribes of slaves brought annually to Zanzibar for sale—and of which 10,000 are supposed to be sent annually to India, Muscat, Bourbon, and the Isle of France—could not be accurately described.

They are brought from the continent, some, three months' journey from the coast: these are called *Mechmacries*, and their country furnishes ivory and gold.

The *Meechcoos* are two months in coming.

The *Mee-a-hoo*, fifty days.

The *Mee-geer-doo*, one month.

The *Gooroo*, fifteen days.

The *Doni*, ten days, and are said to be cannibals.

The *Jiggiea*, four days, and the *Morjeeir-bana*, three.

These are only a few of the different tribes who inhabit the country, directly inland from Zanzibar; the interior of which is represented to be extremely fertile, and abounding with cattle and elephants.

The town of Zanzibar is situated on the South-West side of the island: it is large, and chiefly composed of huts. The few store-houses which are seen, belong to the merchants from Cutch, Scind, and the Arab residents.

The fort, which was of Portuguese construction, is a square building, with a tower at each corner, and a battery

in an outwork towards the sea; in which are mounted four or five guns of large calibre, and of French manufacture.

The harbour of this beautiful island, is capacious and excellent. The tides rise between two and three fathoms, and at a small expense, docks might be constructed, capable of admitting ships of the largest burthen.

The sovereignty of the island belongs to the Imaum of Muscat, who appoints at pleasure the Hakeem or Governor, his Vizier, and three or four officers, who collect the customs, but maintains no description of military force.

The Hakeem's slaves, amounting to about 500, are all armed, and serve as soldiers. He himself is an eunuch-slave of the Imaum. His ruling passion is the love of power; for the preservation of which he lives like a beggar, his savings and extortions being transmitted to Muscat as the price of his situation. The people who live under his government despise and detest him.

The trade here (as at most of the ports on the East coast of Africa) is chiefly in the hands of the Arabs from Muscat and Maculla, and of adventurers from Scind, Cutch, and Surat.

The principal imports are Surat and Cambay cloths, to the value of twelve lacs of rupees annually; cotton, beads, sugar, grain, iron and lead.

The exports consist of slaves, ivory, rhinoceros's hides and horns, cowries, wax, turtle-shells, &c.

The value of the duties annually collected, were computed to be 150,000 dollars; and the rate paid is five per cent.

The ordinary annual nett revenue derived by the Imaum from this possession, is 60,000 dollars; but levies of money are frequently made upon the inhabitants on various pretences: and when Captain Smee was there, a ship arrived from Muscat, with a demand of 25,000 dollars, for the avowed purpose of enabling the Imaum to resist the encroachments of the Wahabees; but the real object was supposed to be, to purchase a cargo for the very ship that brought the demand.

An additional tax was immediately imposed ; and the principal men of the district were ordered to collect it, and held responsible for its payment, at a stated period, under pain of imprisonment. The Surat traders were on this occasion called upon to contribute 3500 dollars as their quota ; but Captain Smee very properly afforded them that protection to which they were entitled from a British officer, and remonstrated with the Hakeem on the injustice of demanding anything from these peaceable traders beyond the established duties of the port.

In March 1811, when that officer was at Zanzibar with two of the East-India Company's cruisers, there were lying in the harbour, for the purpose of commerce, 50 vessels of different sizes, containing about 10,000 tons.

In addition to these, numerous small coasting craft, are continually arriving and departing. In some seasons 100 large Dhows have arrived there from India and Arabia.

It must be very evident from what has been already stated, that the slave trade is not necessary to the prosperity of this island ; that the commercial spirit of the place, if rightly directed, would find its best interest in the pursuit of other objects. The articles of Import and Export, of which a part has been enumerated, abundantly shew that a very lucrative commerce might be prosecuted untainted by the guilt of that nefarious and inhuman traffic. Along the whole range of the Eastern Coast there will not be found a port by its many advantages so inviting to commercial enterprise.

It ought then to excite equal astonishment and regret, that an extensive and populous island, so richly gifted by nature, and so admirably adapted for commerce, the great and successful means of civilization should be subjected to the dominion of a petty Mohammedan State, which at the distance of 2000 miles rules it with a contemptible band of slaves, whilst it is unable to defend its own territories and commerce from the attacks of its neighbours in the Persian Gulph.

But the first object that calls for attention, and which ought to engage the consideration of the British Govern-

ment in the East, is the abolition of the slave trade ; a measure, which I am confident is easy of accomplishment. The Imaum of Muscat is an old and steady ally of the East-India Company ; and of late years has been indebted for his existence as a sovereign to their protection. His principal ship for war and commerce was recently built in the Company's dock-yard at Bombay ; and all his applications for supplies from the arsenal are immediately granted.

Indeed, the intimacy between the Imaum, and the Bombay Governor, has been such, and the confidence of this Mohammedan in Christian benevolence so great, that he has (contrary to all usage) been in the practice of sending his sister, to whom he was much attached, annually to Bombay with a large suite, there to pass some months for the benefit of her health.

The British Government, therefore, have only to express to the Imaum their desire, that the slave trade at Zanzibar should cease ; and I am confident, that he would readily enter into a treaty with them for that purpose, and as readily agree, that the East-India Company's vessels of war should enforce its execution.

At all events the trial should be attempted, and a beginning made to free the Eastern Coast of Africa, from the dreadful scourge with which it continues to be afflicted.

The Board having communicated the above memoir on the slave trade of Zanzibar, to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a correspondence has taken place with that distinguished body, which will doubtless prove as gratifying to the members of the Institution generally, as it has been to the Board. The Directors have therefore resolved to subjoin to the Memoir a copy of that correspondence, which they were prevented from more distinctly noticing in the body of the Report, as it had not been brought to a conclusion until after the period of the annual meeting.

No. I.—Copy of a Letter from the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the African Institution, addressed to the Chairman

of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; dated African Institution, 20th of March, 1821.

Sir,—We, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the African Institution, have the honour to submit to your notice, and that of your honourable Court, a copy of a memoir communicated to us, respecting the slave trade carried on at Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa.

In addressing the rulers of British India on this subject, we are aware that their humane policy has already prohibited all exportation or importation of slaves along the shores of their extensive dominions. But it appears that on the opposite side of the Indian ocean, and along the eastern coast of Africa, the slave trade still prevails to a great extent; and in particular, that the fertile and beautiful island of Zanzibar on that coast, though capable of maintaining an ample legitimate commerce, is made the theatre of a large and active traffic in human beings, attended with all its customary horrors.

This island is represented to be under the Government of the Imaum of Muscat, a chief who has experienced, and still enjoys, the favour and protection of the East-India Company. And we have ventured to hope, that if the evils which the slave trade inflicts on eastern Africa, and particularly on a detached portion of it, ruled by an ally of the East-India Company, were brought distinctly under the view of those who manage its affairs, the beneficent principles which have actuated them in the government of their own dominions, might induce them to interpose their powerful mediation with the Imaum of Muscat for the entire abolition of the slave trade at Zanzibar.

This hope has been greatly strengthened by the circumstance, that in a treaty recently entered into with the chiefs of some Arab tribes inhabiting the borders of the Persian Gulph; the political agent of the East-India Company (Captain Thompson) has procured the insertion of an article, in which those chiefs agree to stigmatize the slave trade as piracy, and to abstain from the practice of it in future.

The solicitude felt by the African Institution, to induce

the powers of Europe to recognize the identity of the slave trade with piracy, is shewn by the accompanying address to the sovereigns assembled at Aix-la Chapelle in 1818*. That solicitude is founded on the conviction, that until the slave trade shall have been pronounced piracy by the common consent of nations, means will still be found to elude all municipal enactments, or international conventions for its suppression. We have therefore derived peculiar satisfaction from the treaty to which we have alluded, in which the East-India Company has taken the lead in the practical recognition of this most important principle.

Whether it would be possible to induce the Imaum of Muscat to assent to a similar provision, is a point which we will do no more than barely suggest to your consideration, and that of your honourable Court. Such a stipulation, we beg leave however to remark, would, in our opinion, add considerable force to the honourable example which the East-India Company has already given to the Governments of Europe, of the course which is calculated most effectually to advance the interests of justice and humanity, by the complete extinction of the slave trade.

In submitting the whole subject to you, sir, and to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, permit us to express the perfect confidence which we feel, that nothing which can be done to attain the object we have in view will be omitted by a body who have shewn how well they can employ their power in promoting the happiness of their fellow-creatures.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FREDERICK,

Lansdowne,	James Stephen,	W. Wilberforce,
Rosslyn,	Panton Corbett,	Jos. Phillimore,
Compton,	W. Smith,	T. Harrison,
Calthorpe,	J. H. Smyth,	J. R. Williams,
Teignmouth,	W. Dealtry,	J. Macintosh,
A. Johnston,	Z. Macaulay,	E. B. Wilbraham,
T. F. Buxton,	T. F. Forster,	T. Dalton.
S. Hoare, Jun.		

* See Appendix to the Thirteenth Report of the Institution, p. 75.

No. 11. Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, addressed to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G., President, the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the African Institution; dated East-India House, 4th April, 1821.

Sir, --I have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, the letter from your Royal Highness, the Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the African Institution, under date the 20th ultimo, transmitting the copy of a memoir respecting the slave trade carried on at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, and expressing a hope, that the East-India Company may be induced to interpose their mediation with the Imaum of Muscat for the entire abolition of the trade at the above-mentioned island.

I am requested to convey to your Royal Highness, and to the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the African Society, the expression of the Court's most cordial concurrence in the benevolent views entertained by the members of that Institution.

In February 1812, the Government of Bombay informed the Imaum of Muscat that the traffic in slaves had been prohibited within the limits of its authority, and also transmitted a copy of a regulation subsequently passed by the supreme Government, adopting the same measures for the presidency of Bengal, requesting his Highness to give publicity to the purport of it in his dominions, in order that his subjects who should resort to Calcutta might not, by its infringement, incur the penalties of the ordinance.

In July, 1815, the Governor of Bombay (Sir Evan Nepean), with reference to the letter addressed to the Imaum in 1812, acquainted his Highness that the traffic in slaves, so repugnant to every principle of humanity, had been annihilated in almost all the civilized world, and stated that he was anxious that a sovereign of his enlightened understanding, should not only be exempt from the imputation of tolerating it, but should also have the merit of interdicting it within

the limits of his authority ; adding, that he felt the strongest inducement to recommend to his Highness's adoption, an example so worthy of imitation as that which the abandonment of the trade in question by the principal powers of Europe afforded, under an assurance that his acquiescence in the proposition would be extremely gratifying to the British Government.

The Court are not in possession of the reply which the Imam may have addressed to the Bombay Government to the foregoing communication ; but they take so deep an interest in promoting the humane object now brought to their attention by your Royal Highness, the Vice Presidents and Directors of the African Institution, that they propose, in conjunction with the proper authorities, to issue instructions to the Bombay Government, to renew their appeal to his Highness, and to leave no prudent means untried to obtain the desired concessions.

The Court will cause a copy of the same to be transmitted to the African Institution, so soon as they shall have received the concurrence of the necessary authorities ; and I am to repeat the earnest desire which the Court entertain to render every aid in promoting the entire extinction of the slave trade, throughout the territories wherein the influence of the East-India Company can be beneficially exerted for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. ROBINSON.

No. III — Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G. President of the African Institution ; dated East-India House, the 24th April, 1821.

Sir,—In reference to the letter from the late Chairman to your Royal Highness, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour herewith to transmit for the information of your Royal Highness, and the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the African Institution, the copy of a dispatch which the

Court of Directors have forwarded to the Government of Bombay, directing the adoption of every prudent measure to induce the Imaum of Muscat to abolish the slave trade still carrying on in the island of Zanzibar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. RRID.

No. IV.—Copy of the Dispatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Government of Bombay, in the Political Department, dated 11th April, 1821, enclosed in the preceding Letter from the Chairman.

We lately received from the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the African Institution, a letter and memoir respecting the slave trade carried on at Zanzibar, on the East Coast of Africa, a copy of which we transmit,

We take the earliest opportunity, in drawing your attention to this communication, of expressing our most cordial concurrence in the benevolent views entertained by the respectable members of that Institution, and of communicating to you our directions, that every means of persuasion may be exerted by you, with the Imaum of Muscat, to induce him to abolish this inhuman traffic within his possessions; and consent to such of his subjects as may afterwards engage in it being considered and treated as pirates.

The letter upon the subject addressed to the Imaum by our late Governor in July, 1815, evinced a highly commendable anxiety on the part of Sir Evan Nepean for the attainment of this desirable object; and we have been both disappointed and mortified by not being able to find upon your records any reply from the Imaum to that important communication. From the friendly terms, however, in which the letter addressed by the Imaum to our present Governor in December, 1819, is couched, we are willing to flatter ourselves with the hope that his Highness may be disposed favourably to listen to a renewed appeal on a matter wherein we take so deep an interest, and we feel assured that you will leave no prudent means untried to obtain from the Imaum the desired concession.

No. V. Copy of a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, addressed to the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Gloucester House, 12th of May, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the late Chairman of the East-India Company, of the 4th ult., and your letter of the 24th of the same month, inclosing the copy of a dispatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the slave trade.

These communications I took the earliest opportunity of laying before the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the African Institution, and it would be difficult for me to express in adequate terms the deep and gratifying impression which they have made on all our minds. In their name, as well as my own, I beg to convey to you sir, and to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, our united and warmest acknowledgments for the flattering attention you have been pleased to pay to our representations, and for the prompt and decisive measures by which you have proceeded to give them effect; and by which we are encouraged to expect, that, through your benevolent exertions, we may in time witness the entire extinction of the slave trade in many parts of the East where it now unhappily prevails.

The results to which your cordial concurrence in the views of the African Institution has now enabled us to look forward with sanguine hope, if produced through your instrumentality, will extend their beneficial influence far beyond the bounds of British dominion; and will constitute a fresh and powerful claim on the gratitude, esteem, and attachment of this country to that distinguished body over which you preside.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FREDERICK.

E.

*Extract from a Letter from Sir Stamford Raffles,
addressed to one of the Directors of the African
Institution, dated Bencoolen, 2d October, 1820.*

THE interest which I know you take in all that concerns the extension of civilization, and the kind manner in which you have occasionally noticed my humble efforts in furtherance of this object, induce me to inclose, for your information, a copy of the Regulations which I have introduced for the eventual Abolition of Slavery, and the establishment of a system of free contract and labour in lieu of the very objectionable practice of slave-debtors as heretofore recognised.

In a country, where every man may be said to be born to litigation, and where the system of slave-debtors and of slavery to the fullest extent, has always been practised and recognised by the British authorities, as too intimately interwoven with the Native Institutions to admit of reform: it has not been without some difficulty, that I have at length carried the native chiefs with me, in the important and decisive change which I have now effected.

Of actual slavery, it may be sufficient to observe, that by affording to the proprietors of slaves, the means of remuneration for the expense of bringing up the children, I have been able, without injury to what might be deemed private property, to establish, that every child born of slave parents subsequent to my arrival, shall have a right to his freedom on attaining the age of fourteen years. And as the further importation of slaves is now effectually prohibited, the Abolition may be considered decisive.

To a person uninformed of the state of society on this coast, it is difficult to convey in few words, the actual condition of the population. I know not any standard to which

I can compare the peculiar customs and institutions which prevail; and unless you take the trouble of referring to Marsden's History, and read some of the papers I have occasionally sent home, I despair of making you fully comprehend the advantages which may be contemplated from the change in the system of slave-debtors.

By the law of the country, a man in debt to another, and unable to pay the amount, gave his services to his creditor, and, in certain cases, those of his family also: in fact, he became a slave, with the only difference, that he could redeem himself by the payment of his debt, or change his master by getting another to pay it for him. Under this system, a person possessed of capital could obtain whatever hands he required, by advancing money on loan, and receiving the services of the debtor in return. This state of slave-debtor was neither considered a hardship nor a disgrace; and so far from distress bringing them into debt, it was voluntarily entered into by the greater number, as it gave them a sum of money for present purposes, and threw the burden of their future subsistence entirely on the creditor. The smallest prospect of advantage, and often mere caprice, would induce a slave-debtor to change his master, and sell himself to another, so that they were not to be depended upon by their masters; and this mode of changing and shifting became a species of gambling, in which they themselves and their families were the stake. When once much in debt, they abandoned all hope of payment, and only thought of the present moment.

Under such a system, carried to its fullest extent, it may be easily conceived that the prices of labour would be fluctuating and exorbitant: it directly encouraged idleness among the natives, as those who could purchase slave-debtors did not work themselves, and those who were debtors had no interest in their labour.

*Regulations for the Abolition of Slavery, &c., at
Bencoolen.*

Whereas experience having proved that the present system of slave-debtors is at variance with the principles of good government, in as much as it affords the means of evading the rules for the suppression of slavery, and encourages a spirit of gambling and idleness, to the ruin of the character and morals of the borrower, as well as the interests of the lender, and it being adviseable that a reform and revision of the existing regulations should be made, the following rules are in future to be observed, with a view to the prevention of these evils, and in order to provide for the entire suppression of slavery within a certain definite period.

1st, The principle of that system, by which a man who is not able to pay his debt shall give his service to his creditor, is considered equitable under certain limitations; but the practice which has prevailed of making the period unlimited, and the labour of the debtor unavailable towards the reduction of his debt, being objectionable, the practice or custom, as heretofore existing and recognised, is abolished from and after this date; that is to say, no creditor shall have a right to the unlimited services of his debtor, for any debt, or by virtue of any contract or agreement entered into subsequent to this date.

2d, That to provide for the interests of the creditor, it be considered a rule of the Pangeran's Court, where a debt shall be proven, that the debtor be bound to serve his creditor for a period of time proportioned to the amount of the debt, which period, however, shall in no case exceed ten years:

That in consideration of the services of the debtor, the amount of the debt shall be liquidated at a rate not less than ten rupees for every year's service so given:

That during this period of service, the creditor shall be

bound to provide his debtor with the maintenance already established in cases of mingherings; namely, seven bambooes of rice, and one rupee (Belango) per month;

One Jacket,

One Sarual,

One red Handkerchief, and

One Cloth, per annum :

That in all such cases it be fully understood, that the condition of service is obligatory on the part of the debtor, who will not be at liberty to transfer his services to another during the stipulated period, except with the permission of the creditor, or in consequence of bad treatment, to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

That on the failure of the debtor to render his services faithfully under this stipulation, he be considered liable to punishment at the discretion of the Court, by fine, not exceeding the amount of the debt—imprisonment, not beyond one month—or corporal punishment, by whipping, according to the nature of the case; the fine to be commuted for additional service to his master beyond the period originally prescribed.

3d, That the same rules shall apply to all cases of voluntary contract, which hereafter may be made on the Minghering principle; these contracts or agreements, where the period of service is intended to exceed one year, must invariably be made in writing, and registered in the magistrate's office. They must specify the amount of the advance made by the creditor on one side, and the nature and period of the service on the other, and it will be the duty of the magistrate to ascertain as far as practicable, that the debtor is not previously under contract to any other person.

4th, That in order to prevent fraud and evasion on the part of those who may receive advances under such contracts, all persons are prohibited on pain of fine, and imprisonment, from knowingly engaging the services of any individual who may be previously under contract to serve another.

5th, That in cases where children, from the indigence of their parents, or otherwise, may be brought up and maintained by others as Mingherings, these children, on obtaining the

age of fourteen years, shall be considered as debtors for the amount of their previous charge and maintenance; such amount of previous charge and maintenance being in all cases commuted for as many years' service, to be given for the benefit of the creditor after that age, as they have been years maintained at his charge and expense previously. It will be incumbent on the person, undertaking to maintain and bring up such children, to register them in the magistrate's office.

Lastly, In order to provide for the eventual abolition of the condition of actual slavery in the territories under the immediate authority of the Honourable Company on this coast, the following Rules are established.—

1st, All persons who were actually in the condition of slaves on the 20th March 1818, and who may not since have been emancipated, are recognized as such; but all children born of slaves since that date, or who may hereafter be born of slave parents, shall be considered as Anak Mas, and entitled to claim their freedom on obtaining the age of fourteen years, on becoming debtors to their proprietors for the amount of their previous subsistence and charge, and commuting the same for a limited period of contract service on the principle, and under the limitations above established. The amount and period of service to be in all cases fixed by the Court, according to circumstances.

2d, To prevent the possibility of addition to the existing number of slaves by clandestine importation or otherwise, it is declared that no other persons whatsoever beyond those now registered, will be recognized as slaves; and that all persons shall have a right to claim their freedom, on proof that they have been imported, or made slaves, and treated as such subsequent to this date.

3d, Persons desirous of emancipating their slaves, shall be at liberty to commute their value for a limited period of service, on the above principle of contract; and the slaves who may profit by this indulgence shall be considered as virtually emancipated and intitled to the privileges of citizens from the date of their entering into such contract.

4th, It is clearly to be understood, that these rules are not intended in any way to interfere with the encouragement of a free trade, and the consequent necessity of attending to the accommodation and convenience of native vessels belonging to other places frequenting the port. The crews of such vessels will not be considered as affected by these regulations, further than by the general prohibition against importing slaves, and the necessity of emancipating any whom they may leave behind.

GENERAL CENSUS of Persons inhabiting the Colony of Sierra L.

TOWN OR PLACE.	PARISH.	Europeans.				Nova Scotians.				Maroon Settlers.				Captives of Government Nova
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Free Town and Suburbs	St. George ..	82	7	...	2	171	231	146	165	147	135	156	150	116
Leopold	St. Peter ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte	St. John ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	St. James ..	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Gloucester	St. Andrew ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regent and Vicinity...	St. Charles ..	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kissey and Neighbour- hood	St. Patrick ..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilberforce	St. Paul ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kent and adjoining Hamlets	St. Edward ..	2	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo	St. Michael ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastings	St. Thomas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	Arthur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York	St. Henry ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leicester Hamlet	St. Andrew ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villages in Peninsula	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula and Isles in River .....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia Island	St. Ann ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		101	15	1	3	177	210	147	166	150	138	156	150	116

The Increase of Population in the Peninsula since last Census, 31st December, 1818, is 21 last from Honduras; and 1030 discharged Soldiers and Families of the 2d and 4th West India Protection. The Kroomen are included in the Census: they cannot, however, be considered

Return of MARRIAGES solemnized according to the Rites of the Church Colony of Sierra Leone, from 1st January, 1819, to 6th

TOWN OR ESTABLISHMENT.	PARISH.	Officiating Chaplains.	No. of Marriage
Freetown	St. George ..	{ Rev. J. Collier; M. Renner; T. R. } Garnsey; and S. Flood	115
Ditto	Ditto	Rev. J. Brown; Baker; and Gellison	22
Leopold	St. Peter ..	— M. Renner	36
Charlotte	St. John ..	Ditto	46
Bathurst	St. James ..	Ditto	39
Gloucester	St. Andrew ..	— E. During	70
Regent	St. Charles ..	— W. B. Johnson	38
Wilberforce	St. Paul ..	— H. C. Decker	23
Kissey	St. Patrick ..	— G. R. Nylander	39
Kent	St. Edward ..	.....	23
Waterloo	St. Michael ..	— J. G. Wilhelm	17
Hastings	St. Francis ..	Ditto	13
Wellington	St. Francis ..	— G. R. Nylander (residing Kissey)	4
York	St. Henry ..	.....	2
Villages detached ..	.....	.....	.....
			455

N. B. Number of Marriages published in the Gazette of 6th March, 1819.....
Ditto Ditto, from 1st January, 1819, to 30th June, 1820.....

1209007-2016101

[illegible]

according to the Rites of the Church of England, in the
m 1st January, 1819, to 6th July, 1820.

Officiating Chaplains.	No. of Marriages.	No. of Baptisms.	Births.	
			Males.	Females.
Collier; M. Renner; T. R. ? cy; and S. Flood	115	671	130	110
own; Baker; and Gellison-	60			
Renner	22	136	9	8
itto	36	18	4	5
itto	45	37	23	16
uring	38	100	3	7
Johnson	79	157	30	37
Decker	22	23	6	7
Nylander	39	0	6	6
	23	1	3	5
Wilhelm	17	3	3	4
itto	13	2	0	0
Nylander (residing Kiscoy)	4	1	2	1
	2	2	1	21
			76	45
	465	1260	299	275

the Gazette of 6th March, 1819..... 919 } 1874
 ary, 1819, to 30th June, 1820..... 455 }

(Signed) J. O'N. WALSH,
Actg. Colonial Secretary.

*Exports for the Year commencing 1st of January and
ending 31st of Decembe, 1819.*

27 Vessels, containing 5875 Tons.

2556 logs of African Timber	
2610 billets of Red Wood	
11,591 billets, weight unknown	} Camwood.
239 tons, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb.	
32 butts, quantity unknown	} Palm Oil
527 puncheons, quantity unknown	
226 pipes, quantity unknown	
187 hogsheads, quantity unknown	
93 casks, size and quantity unknown	}
22,626 gallons	
2000, weight unknown	} Elephant's Teeth.
2 casks, weight unknown	
1 ton, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	} Scrivelloes.
2635 weight unknown	
6 casks, weight unknown	
11 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.	}
417 ounces of Gold	
1219 Hides	
3974 Mats	
2 hogsheads of Mallagetta Pepper	
50 casks, weight unknown	} White Rice
200 bags, weight unknown	
19,580 bushels.	}
686 tons	
173 cakes, weight unknown	} Bees' Wax
2 casks, weight unknown	
2 tons 8 cwt., 3 qrs. 10 lbs.	
38 tons of Red Rice	
125,300 Shingles	
300 Feet of Plank	
6 cases, weight unknown	} Gum Copal.
5 casks, weight unknown	
304 lbs. of Cassada Flour	
20 Sea-cow Teeth	
11 Leopard Skins	
7 Hard Wood Boards	
3 casks of Cow Horns, number unknown	
3 Jars of Honey	
1 case of Samples of Wood	
13 lbs. of Indigo.	

Custom-House, Freetown, Sierra Leone, } J. REFFELL,
April 15th, 1820. } Acting Collector and
Naval Officer.

A LIST of MERCHANT VESSELS and their BURTHEN, with an Account of their several INVOICES, upon which Duties have been paid at the Port of Freetown, Sierra Leone, from the 11th December 1818, to the 31st December 1819.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tonnage	Port to which she belongs.	To whom Consigned.	Amount of Consignment landed.
						<i>L. s. d.</i>
In last List.	ship Alfred	Brooks	300	London	S. B. Williams	12430 12 11
1818.	brig Mary	Begg	131		C. Johnston	75 0 0
1618.	ship Echo	Rowe	357		Master	1162 13 10 1/2
Dec. 29					W. Stockdale	284 3 11
					James Price	95 0 0
					Herbt. Williams	19 3 5
					K. Macaulay	1297 17 0
					Thomas Carew	43 8 0
					George Nicol	4320 1 5
					S. Gabbidon	1435 16 6
					Wm. Wilson	346 10 0
					James Wise	136 13 6
					L. Hook	221 13 6
					George Nelson	226 13 0
					MacPherson	272 9 0
					W. R. Carew	18 0 6
1819.					Master	18 0 0
Jan. 1	br. Indefatigable	Smith	159	Liverpool	ditto	35 16 0
	sch. Catharine	Waller	88	London	ditto	57 7 0
15	ship Speculation	Marten	209	Nassau N.P.	ditto	1619 8 3
Feb. 1	brig Sarah	Van Heythuson	118	London	W. Stockdale	2675 3 10
7	schooner Union	Thomas	141		Master	971 13 2
	brig Alice	Hammoud	181	New Brunswk.	ditto	26 10 0
15	ship Dowson	Dormer	370	Aberdeen	ditto	840 1 4
					J. Ouliet	1584 15 8
					K. Macaulay	930 0 0
					C. Grant	159 12 6
					J. Grant, jun.	872 3 2
					W. Stockdale	20 5 0
					E. B. Giffather	208 3 0
Mar. 26	brig Mary	Bisset	124	London	Master	34 8 0
					T. Carew	622 19 11
	schooner Nancy	Tregear	63		W. Wilson	3048 19 2
					J. Rowe	386 2 9
					L. Hook	1155 19 5
					James Wise	23 2 6
					K. Macaulay	1379 15 6
April 14	brig Roebuck	M'Connell	103		J. Carr	2858 16 2
	— Effort	Farrant	123	Weymouth	Master	101 16 6
					J. Carr	123 1 9
					G. Rendall	504 18 2 1/2
18	brig Success	Mercer	202	Dover	C. Skinner	449 11 11 1/2
					J. Wilson	1466 8 9
					Geo. Nicol	220 16 7
					James Wise	30 0 0
					Herbt. Williams	326 18 9
					Carew	616 5 5
					Master	209 5 10
23	brig Lady Coote	Gray	148	Greenock	S. B. Williams	524 7 2
	— Berton	Sampson	176	London	K. Macaulay	1795 1 3
May 24	ship Diana	Lawson	255		Master	2985 8 9
June 16	brig Lively	Malling	122		J. Grant	233 17 6
					C. Skinner	172 19 1
					Master	108 15 0
17	brig Anne	Munroe	212		F. Loughman	72 7 3
					J. Carr	625 9 6
					James Wise	62 10 2
					Geo. Nicol	906 13 6 1/2
					T. Carew	493 5 0
					Master	131 0 0

* Wrecked entering the harbour.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tonnage.	Port to which she belongs.	To whom consigned.	Amount of Consignment landed.
1819.						<i>L. s. d.</i>
July 16	brig Magnet	Graves	147	London	Master	49 9 0
Aug. 12	schooner Nancy	Tregear	63		Hamilton	370 15 3
					Master	31 15 3
Sept. 10	brig Tattler	Whitby	133		G. Peake	303 14 9
			123	London	J. Grant	114 10 0
					K. Macaulay	2308 5 5
						581 16 0
						193 10 10
					C. Skinner	77 6 23
					Gabbidon	752 7 4
					T. Carew	90 2 9
					Herbc. Williams	43 14 4
					J. Carr	207 2 0
					S. Sano	113 5 3
					G. Nicol	365 0 10
					Master	122 17 0
Oct. 14	brig Riscborough	McWilliams	236			23 4 0
26	— Jupiter	Dolland	147	Sunderland	G. Nicol	201 1 5
					K. Macaulay	432 0 0
					C. Skinner	239 19 2
Nov. 1	brig Snipe	Swaine	181	London	Master	486 5 4
2	Princess Royal	Arkley	400			294 10 0
	brig Palemon	Creighton				321 6 103
					K. Macaulay	1515 15 11
						96 19 3
					Gabbidon	60 9 0
9	brig Isabella	Brown	143	Sunderland	K. Macaulay	725 14 8
					G. Nicol	364 13 4
					Master	9 18 0
14	brig Elizabeth	Spence	117	London		76 25 0
					R. Munroe	93 7 0
15	brig Roebuck	Laing	133		J. Carr	1023 12 2
					Master	615 3 2
26	Prince Brs. Pacl.	Cumming	235		G. A. Robertson	1603 19 10
Dec. 2	schooner Nancy	Williams	63		Herbt. Williams	36 0 0
					G. Nicol	114 1 11
					T. Carew	35 9 6
					Master	695 0 6
3	ship Dowson	Dormer	370	Aberdeen		119 2 4
7	Governor Milne	Mercer	231	London		683 2 0
10	brig Findlay	Harris	213			980 6 72
					Borrett	1331 11 5
					K. Macaulay	400 0 0
					J. Wilson	1050 3 5
					J. Carr	450 2 0
	ship Breisford	Spring	466	Hull	E. Hook	113 19 0
					H. Weston	750 11 3
					R. Munroe	825 11 6
					E. B. Günther	113 10 0
					K. Macaulay	172 13 6
					G. Nicol	104 0 0
					C. Skinner	92 15 2
					Master	713 13 93
21	ship Nymph	Clover	355	Liverpool	G. Nicol	215 0 0
					J. McCormack	1309 4 3
						<i>L. 80863 6 112</i>

Amounting to the Sum of Eighty Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eleven Pence Three Farthings Sterling.

Custom-house, Freetown Sierra Leone,
April 15th, 1920.

J. REFFELL,
Acting Collector and Naval Officer.

N. B. The Amount of Imports is exclusive of all Supplies for his Majesty's Service, no Duties being paid on their importation: and to the exception of Prize Goods sold at Auction in the said Period to the Amount of Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Pounds.—J. R.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of IMPORTS per VESSELS entered at the Custom-house, Freetown, Sierra Leone; and number of Vessels and their Tonnage, employed in exporting African Produce from the same, for the under-mentioned Periods; together with the difference in quantity of African Timber and Rice exported.

IMPORTS.		Invoice Amount.	
From Dec. 10, 1816, to Nov. 22, 1817 ...	L.75,716	6	0½
Nov. 23, 1817, to Dec. 10, 1818 ...	94,799	14	5½
Dec. 11, 1818, to Dec. 31, 1819 ...	80,863	6	11½

	No. of Vessels employ- ed in ex- porting.	Tonnage.	Leas of Afric- can tim- ber ex- ported.	Tons of Rice ex- ported.
EXPORTS.				
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1817 ...	17...	2990...	...	...
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1818 ...	22...	3659...	1517...	278
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1819 ...	27...	5875...	2556...	1228

Making a decrease in the amount of Imports for the latter period of L.13,936: 7s. 5½d. and an increase of vessels and tonnage engaged in exporting during the year 1819, of five vessels, or 2216 tons of shipping; of 1039 logs of African timber; and of 950 tons of rice.

Custom-house, Freetown, } J. REFFELL,
5th April, 1820. } Acting Collector and Naval Officer.

N.B. Adding the amount of prize goods to the general import—viz: L.3770, the grand total of Imports for the year 1819 amounts to L.84,633 : 6s. 11½d. leaving a decrease in the general account of L.10,166 : 7s. 5½d.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of DUTIES collected in the Colony of Sierra Leone for the undermentioned periods.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1817	L.3086	3	7
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1818	5124	1	3
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1819	4656	2	0½

Making a decrease in the year 1819 of L.467 : 10s. 2½d. Sterling.

The above statement includes the duties on all prize goods landed in the several years.

Custom-house, Freetown, } J. REFFELL,
5th April, 1820. } Acting Collector and Naval Officer.

Exports commencing 1st of January and ending 31st of December 1820.

No. of Vessels, 40	9161 Tons
6382 logs of African Timber	
447 tons, 4 cwt. 12 lbs.	
3411 billets, weight unknown	} Camwood
2585 Hides	
30,321 Gallons	
8 leazers, quantity unknown	
30 puncheons, quantity unknown	} Palma Oil
22 pipes, quantity unknown	
22 half pipes, quantity unknown	
1 ton, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. Bees' Wax	
34 tons, 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.	} Elephant's Teeth and
2 cases, weight unknown	
174, weight unknown	
71 tons, 8 cwt. 1 qr.	} Scrivelloes
11,612 Bushels	
1 barrel, weight unknown	} White Rice
1086 Mats	
333 bushels of Guinea Corn	
9 cwt. 2 qrs. Coffee	
276,800 Shingles	
10 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.	
1 cask, weight unknown	} Malagetta Pepper
12 ounces of Gold	
1 ton, 10 cwt. 1 qr. Gum Copal	
15 packages of Gum Copal, weight unknown	
7000 feet of Mahogany	
370 lbs. of Sea-horse Teeth	
1000 feet of Plank	
138 Rough Oars	
4 Bales of Country Cloth	
3 casks of Yams, Colah, &c. &c.	
1 box of Curiosities	
4 boxes of African Shells, Plants, and Minerals	
2 Buffalo Heads	2 African Birds
2 African Spears	
1 Kroo Canoe and Paddles	
2 Eagles	2 Maraboo Birds
1 Box of Stuffed Birds	
8 pieces of Bees' Wax, weight unknown	
266½ ounces of Gold Dust.	

N.B. In addition to the above, the ship "Nearchus," Herring master, left this in December with a cargo of timber, quantity unknown: the captain and crew being sick, no account was kept of the number of logs put on board.

There is on the date of this return thirteen merchant vessels up the river loading timber.

Custom-house, Freetown, Sierra Leone,
1st of January, 1821.

J. REFFELL, Collector.

The amount of Duties collected in the colony of Sierra Leone, in the period from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1820, is £.6153 : 5s. 6d. Sterling.

There is no material alteration in the amount of goods imported; and owing to very few captured Negroes having been landed in the colony during the year 1820, there is not any increase in the number at the Schools.

*Extracts from Commodore Sir George R. Collier's
 "Second Annual Report upon the Settlements on
 the Coast of Africa," recently laid before Parliament,
 relative to the Colony of Sierra Leone.*

"As in my former Report I intruded some remarks upon the colony of Sierra Leone, I may perhaps have their Lordships' excuse in again venturing a few more upon the same subject. Indeed, the colony of Sierra Leone has been so differently represented, so much has been urged against its rising prosperity, and proposals said to have been made for its abandonment, that I consider myself, (as an impartial person,) the one, from whom opinion and remarks may be expected; and when I declare, that I shall not swerve in any degree from the plain and simple matter of fact, I trust, I shall have full credit with their Lordships, for I can have no local interest to bias me in any way.

"I do not presume to suppose, that much useful or novel information will be thus laid before their Lordships; yet I cannot be ignorant, that, as some of the suggestions I have before offered have been adopted, by directions of his Majesty's Government, along the whole line of Western Africa, others may possibly be here found, not altogether unworthy of notice, if not of adoption.

"The climate of Sierra Leone, is, like all other tropical climates, divided into a sickly season, and one not positively so; for it may be considered too much to speak of Sierra Leone as ever absolutely healthful. Nevertheless, the month of December is here hailed with joy and delight by all classes of population, whether native or imported, and whether Whites or Blacks. The mortality on my last return to it, I found not by any means such as had been represented, and certainly not what in the same period had been experienced at Jamaica, in proportion to its population. Of the non-commissioned officers, however, arriving from the West Indies, I believe few escaped; they presumed falsely upon what they considered a preparation for the

climate of Sierra Leone, and the liberties they took with their constitutions hastened an event which great care and attention only can guard against.

“Of the crews of the timber ships visiting Bance Island, many died; for these people, unaided by that relief their Lordships so properly and so liberally afford his Majesty's ships, by the invaluable services of our Krew-men, and unprotected by those humane laws which were formerly in force, when exposed to the same climate, in carrying on the Slave Trade, by which the master was compelled to hire a certain number of Krew-men, or native Africans, to relieve his crew, alike from the effects of the sun as from the pouring rains. The sailor in the merchant service is now frequently compelled to work at all hours, on all days, and in all weather; and lastly, unfurnished, as the King's seaman is, with a blanket-dress, perspiration is suddenly checked by a tornado, or the periodical rains: fever is thus generated, and death ensues; for though medical aid is within the reach of merchant ship-masters, the cases of disease amongst their crews are seldom sent to the Sierra Leone Hospital, till the crisis has arrived, and leaves no longer any hope. This is a subject I do presume most earnestly to recommend to the consideration of their Lordships. Merchant seamen have appealed to me, not only at Sierra Leone but to leeward, for redress to well-founded complaints of hard usage and overwork; but with the injunction of their Lordships before me (in the conformity with the petition of the ship-owners of London), I could only refer the cases of these men to the consideration of the magistracy of Sierra Leone, where it has seemed to me that private connection or interest with the trade had no small influence in the judgment given.

“The complaint of a sailor is too frequently considered frivolous, as well from his own imperfect manner of stating it, as from the frequency of mixing unimportant matter with the actual cause.

“The want of a regular hour of meal, as well as of stipulated rations, is in Africa an almost universal source of complaint; and the brutality of a merchant ship-master has been such, as to induce the entire crew to desert, and seek

protection in the uncertain friendship of an African savage rather than place their lives at the mercy of individuals possessing neither honour nor justice.

"I turn now to a more desirable subject, in speaking of the continued and increasing improvements of Free Town, which attracted my particular notice, and added to my respect for the Governor, whose perseverance and indefatigable exertions, though almost unaided and unassisted in the great and laborious duties he has to perform, had effected more than I had thought possible. For it is not merely to the improvements of Free Town, nor to the comforts of the residents, that Governor MacCarthy's mind is given, but likewise to the general increase of the colony, by attending to the population from one extremity of this peninsula to the other, by protecting the untutored and ignorant African, and giving the most patient consideration to his most minute grievances and wants.

"In my former Report, I observed, that in public improvements the persons under surveillance of the law, might, I thought, be employed. I was glad to see these people engaged in clearing the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Free Town, and in removing the grass and indigo from the streets of the town; a measure, which if persevered in with care and attention, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the general health of the community; for after a heavy fall of rain, and the sun striking on the ground with its vertical power, the vapours from the vegetable matter overrunning the streets is so perceptible, that in drawing breath I have felt I was inhaling a vapour which I could but compare to gas from coal.

"I cannot better mark the rapid vegetation of Sierra Leone than by noticing the following circumstance illustrative of it. When at Sierra Leone in January 1819, in an unoccupied lot of ground in Free Town, where two or three small trees had just sprung up, (seedlings of the last year), I was induced from curiosity, to measure and mark them in a particular way. On my return this year, I observed the trees thus marked still standing, but their extraordinary increase, made me doubt my own correctness; my initials on the bark, how-

ever removed all doubt: they had grown up large trees, and were at least four times their former diameter.

"Stone and brick buildings are now succeeding the wooden houses and crazy huts, of which, in former days, Free Town was composed: and the improvement by bridges of stone over the rough and craggy watercourses which the torrents have formed, is very considerable.

"A reservoir is now forming for affording a more ready supply of water to men of war and shipping, without interrupting the demand for the town. This, as in my former Report I observed, was much wanted: still an additional conductor to this supply from the town must be prepared, if Free Town continues to increase as rapidly as it has done since I have had opportunities of making any observations upon it.

"The defensive works have been put into an excellent state, and some of the houses for the accommodation of the various servants of the colony are nearly completed, and not only with a marked attention to neatness, but to the personal comforts of individuals destined to occupy them.

"The church, though a work of great labour, is going on with spirit and perseverance; but some time must elapse ere it can be opened. The barracks of the officers have been much improved, and a commissariat-store is constructing, which will shortly be finished, and ought to relieve the colony of a considerable annual expense; but a public building for the officer in chief of this department, on a government-lot of ground, should follow, rather than allow the caprice of individuals to be exercised in the way I observed it very lately was.

"Before I conclude my observations upon the improved state of Sierra Leone, it is justice only that disposes me to notice the indefatigable exertions of the chief of the medical department, Dr. Nicoll. No part of the establishment of this colony reflects more credit upon the heads of departments, or does more honour to the mother country, than the liberal manner in which this branch of public duty is supported in England, and conducted at Sierra Leone. And it is not merely in his professional duties that Dr. Nicoll shews his

zeal for the public service. His unwearied researches as to the localities of the country, its capabilities and productions, as well as a close investigation into the causes of disease, and the best mode of treatment, make his life a most valuable one, and his death or removal would be an irreparable loss to the colony. Talent and science, industry and application, are in him conspicuously blended.

“The comforts and conveniences of the hospital are very great; the site is well chosen, but the original construction was bad, and the decaying state of the building promises its speedy dissolution. Every repairing seems to me a doubtful remedy; the rot of timber, if not originally well chosen, and properly grown, is here increased by the nature of the climate; and as it seems to me, that a new military hospital, or the principal parts of a new one, will be necessary, I would suggest as an experiment, that the supporting pillars, and some other parts, be made of cast iron, prepared and sent from England, which, being frequently painted, would not only prove more durable, but I am confident economical, as to the first expense.

“The incessant employment here given to mechanics, carpenters and joiners in particular, may be accounted for in the never-ending demand for houses, and the necessity of getting over certain parts of the work before the setting in of the periodical rains, so that the price of labour, which to mechanics is generally from three to four shillings a day, rises frequently to something most extraordinary.

“There is, however, in my conception, an error in the general construction of many of the public works.

“From the particularly hilly nature of the ground of this colony, scarcely twenty houses stand on a level spot, and it frequently happens, that many of the foundations are sapped, or the walls disturbed from the want of the precaution of having either an underground drain, or a channel cut to lead off the waters which come pouring down the declivities, sapping or destroying the stability of the building. The hospital, as well as the church at Regent's Town, are strong proofs of this.

“The manner in which the public schools are here con-

duced reflects the greatest credit upon those concerned in their prosperity; and the improvement made by the scholars proves the aptitude of the African, if moderate pains be taken to instruct him.

"I have attended places of public worship in every quarter of the globe, and I do most conscientiously declare, never did I witness the ceremonies of religion more piously performed, or more devoutly attended to, than in Sierra Leone.

"The island of St. Mary's, upon which Bathurst, the capital, is rising with the same rapidity that the most healthful climate, and most fruitful and productive country, could ever desire, is a barren sandy spot, in many places scarcely above the level of the sea; indeed, a large proportion of it, is evidently thrown up by the force of the surf on the sea shore, and appears composed of large beds of shell, principally the African cockle. The island of St. Mary's is divided from the main, by one or two swampy creeks, which overflow during the season of heavy rains. A dyke, however, thrown up to north-west of the town (and which I understand is proposed) may effectually protect the residents from the unpleasant, if not dangerous, predicament, they must, in the present rains, be subjected to. Of the healthfulness of St. Mary's I am not disposed to say any thing; nor would I wish to crush the enterprise of those whom circumstances have led to establish themselves upon so singular a spot. When an attempt shall be made to clear away the mangrove, which bounds one side of the island, and the dyke proposed, shall be completed, it is probable sickness of climate may be considerably reduced.

"In the mean time, buildings combining neatness and beauty are appearing; and though every necessary is obtained from the opposite shore, yet population is rapidly increasing, and St. Mary's bids fair to rival every spot upon the lengthened line of coast of Western Africa in commerce and industry.

"The selection of such an officer as the present governor (Captain Grant) appears the best security to the attainment of all desirable objects, which can be hoped for, from this new establishment.

G.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.

“ On the 13th day of April last, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society communicated to the Managers, an advertisement from a newspaper printed at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, which announced, that there would be offered for public sale, in that city, on the 3d day of May, next ensuing, thirty-four natives of Africa, who had been captured and brought into a port of that state, under the Act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1807, and were to be sold under the Act of Georgia of the 19th of December, 1817.

“ As the third section of the last act recognised the existence and purpose of the American Colonization Society, and authorised their interposition for the relief of these unfortunate sufferers, Mr. Mead was instructed by the Managers to repair to Milledgeville, with the utmost alacrity, in order to claim them of the Governor of Georgia, and to provide for their restoration to the country from which they had been torn. He arrived in time to arrest the sale, and to find, in the joy which this unexpected relief carried to the bosoms of these injured people, an ample reward for the labour of his journey: a reward in which the Managers, and the Society, cannot but feelingly participate.

“ While on this subject, the Managers congratulate the Society on the passage of the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, by which the authority is revoked, they trust for ever, under which the above sale was advertised; and a foundation laid for the future restoration of those unfortunate persons, whom the African Slave Trade may cast on the American shore, to their native country, at the expense of the National Government.

" This act, by supplying the defects of pre-existing laws, and imposing new restraints upon a cruel and disgraceful traffic, shed a ray of light, dear to humanity, on the expiring moments of the fifteenth Congress, and elevated the American character in the estimation of the world.

" From a late Message of the President of the United States to Congress, it will be seen, that a construction has been given to this act, which, while it comports with the obvious intention of its framers, is calculated to ensure its prompt and vigorous execution. The Agents, who are about to repair to the Coast of Africa, will not only provide for the safe return of the released captives; but it is to be hoped, that they will carry with them instructions to report to the proper authority of the United States, from time to time, the names of such American vessels, with their officers and crews, as frequent the Western Coast of Africa, in order to prosecute this illicit trade. The facts contained in the Appendix to the second Annual Report, show their number to have been great, and the enhanced price of the victims of their cupidity, together with their own past impunity, furnish too much reason to fear, that this number has been since greatly augmented.

" The Managers do not hesitate to pronounce on the utter impracticability of terminating this national dishonour by any efforts confined to the territory and shores of the United States. The latter are not only too extensive, but indented by too many inlets for smuggling, to be successfully watched by a few revenue cutters. And humiliating as must be the confession, there are, in our own bosom, individuals, who are ever ready to afford an asylum to the vicious agents, and to withdraw from the protection of the laws, the abused subjects of this detestable commerce.

" The Society must be gratified to learn, from a late Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that, in pursuance of the Act of the last Congress, a respectable squadron is preparing for the Western Coast of Africa, which will shortly unfurl, in the cause of humanity, a banner already illustrated by the triumphs of valour.

" No truth is more susceptible of demonstration, than that the African Slave Trade can be exterminated only where it originates; and, while it exists to its present extent, all hope is vain of the future melioration of the condition of that continent, or the prosperity of any colony which may be planted on its hitherto desolated shores.

" What the Society propose to do with regard to colonizing, is, to procure a suitable territory on the Coast of Africa, for such of the free people of colour as may choose to avail themselves of this asylum, and for such slaves as their proprietors may please to emancipate; and they purpose, moreover, to furnish the means of transporting the emigrants to Africa, or to enlarge the means which they may themselves provide.

" So far is this scheme from being impracticable, that one resembling it in all respects, was accomplished by a private Society in England, more than thirty years ago. In despite of every representation to the contrary, the colony of Sierra Leone boasts, at this moment, a greater degree of prosperity, than distinguished any one of the British Colonies, now the United States of America, at the same period after its first plantation. The population of Sierra Leone; its commerce and navigation; its churches, schools, and charitable institutions; its towns and hamlets; its edifices public and private, surpass those of any one of these states, at any time, within twenty-five years from its first settlement. In a few months, most certainly within the present year, the practicability of founding a similar colony, with much better and more abundant materials, will be tested by actual experiment. The free persons of colour of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg, and Charleston, who are preparing to remove to Africa, will yield in moral character to no population of the same complexion which they may leave behind. Had the Society competent funds, there are similar materials already offered to the Managers for a much larger colony.

" If the seeds of civilization shall be strewed along the

coast of Africa, and protected from the blighting influence of the Slave Trade; if the chief impediment to gradual emancipation in America shall be removed; if, where slavery may continue to exist, the fidelity of the slave and the affection of the master shall be both augmented; if the free people of colour shall be permitted to enter on the career of moral and intellectual improvement in the land of their fathers, under the guarantee of political independence; if all, or any considerable part of these blessings can be attained by opening the door of Africa to the return of her liberated children, it will be no reproach to the Colonization Society that they have not civilized an entire continent, or disenthralled a nation.

“ It is, indeed, most probable, that the American Society, unassisted by the resources of the individual states, or of the Union, may be incapable of rendering such aid to the emigration of the people of colour, as would provide for colonizing their annual increase. But that the resources of the United States would prove incompetent to that purpose, is utterly denied, and can be most easily disproved. For what would be the expense of transporting five thousand persons, the supposed annual increase of the free people of colour alone; or forty thousand, the estimated increase of both bond and free? Computing the present population of the United States at ten millions, and allowing fifty dollars for the transportation of each colonist, there would be required for the latter a poll tax of but two and a half cents, and for both, one of twenty-five cents on all the people of these States. The amount of duties collected on foreign distilled spirits, during each of the first six years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, would defray the sum total of this expense, and furnish half a million of dollars annually, to extinguish the principal, the entire stock, of the heaviest calamity that oppresses this nation. A renewal of the internal taxes of 1815, would not only provide the means of exporting the annual increase of the whole coloured population of the United States, but leave an equal sum to pur-

chase that part of this number, to the exportation of which the consent of the proprietor could not be obtained.

“ And were the same duties charged in the United States, as in Great Britain, on the consumption of this fatal poison of human happiness, their nett proceeds would, in less than a century, purchase and colonize in Africa every person of colour within the United States.

“ This period is indeed remote ; but eternity admits not of distribution into time. In the existence of nations a century is but a day.

“ The preceding calculations are founded on the improbable supposition, that no colonist would contribute any thing whatever to defray the expense of his own removal. Let those, who indulge the most unfavourable anticipations of the expense of colonizing in Africa the free people of colour of the united States, behold the condition and number of those emigrants who are daily peured upon the American Continent from every part of Europe ; whom poverty and wretchedness drive from the home of their fathers ; and whom no friendly counsel cheers, no friendly hand assists at their port of embarkation, in their uncomfortable voyage across the Atlantic, or their toilsome journey to a remote settlement in a strange land ; who heard before they embarked every possible misrepresentation of the country which they sought to reach ; and encountered, in the government which they were about to leave, every discouragement which oppression can oppose to the love of freedom and the desire of happiness ; and yet, whose lot in Europe was preferable to that of the Slave, in America ; and, in many respects, to that of the condemned, and therefore debased, free Negro. Count the number of those emigrants who entered the ports of North America in the past year only. Upwards of twelve thousand are said to have landed at the single port of Quebec ; and the total number who have reached Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States, cannot fall far short, if at all, of forty thousand. Many of them, in order to pay their passage, entered into obligations of

service to be performed after their arrival in America; and thus sold their freedom, for a few years, in order to perpetuate it to themselves and to their posterity.

"They have come, it is true, in commercial ships, and some of them have paid less for their passage than the cost at which it is ascertained that any number of free people of colour can be carried to Africa, in ships fitted for passage only.

"But will not the time arrive when Africa will have her commerce too? Has not the single port of Sierra Leone exported in one year, since the Abolition of the Slave Trade by England, a greater value than all Western Africa, a coast of several thousand miles, yielded, exclusive of its people, for a like period anterior to that event? When this abominable traffic shall have been utterly exterminated; when the African labourer can toil secure from the treachery of his neighbour and the violence of the man-stealer; that continent will freight, for legitimate trade, those ships which now carry thither chains, fetters, and scourges, to return home with the bones, the sinews, the blood, and the tears of her children. Her gold, her ivory, her beautiful dyes, her fragrant and precious gums, her healing plants and drugs, the varied produce of her now forsaken fields and lonely forests, will be brought, by a joyous and grateful people, to the nations who, once their plunderers and persecutors, will have at length become their protectors, friends, and allies.

"New forms of government, modelled after those which constitute the pride and boast of America, will attest the extent of their obligations to their former masters; and myriads of freemen, while they course the margin of the Gambia, the Senegal, the Congo, and the Niger, will sing, in the language which records the constitution, laws, and history of America, hymns of praise to the common Parent of man."

Extract from the Appendix of the Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Collector's Office, Savannah, 25th November, 1817.

"Sir,—I have the honour of informing you, that the schooner *Tentativa*, reported to be under Spanish colours, with one hundred and twenty-eight Slaves on board, was brought into this port on the 19th instant by a part of the crew of the United States vessel, the *Saranac*, John H. Elton commander, having been captured by said vessel, at the time abandoned by her crew. The *Tentativa* has been libelled by the proctor for the captors; and the Slaves, by order of the Court, delivered over to the proctor for the captors and the collector of this port, to be taken care of by them until demanded by the competent authority: this order was procured by the proctor for the captors, with a view of preserving the lives of the Slaves, they being destitute of provisions and clothing, and must have perished had they been longer at sea. Four of them have already died, but the remaining part of them have been so disposed of as to insure comfort to them for the present. Under the order of the Court, and the influence of humanity, it appears to be my duty to interest myself for the sufferers; and having an estate near the city, I inquired of my agent how many of these people he could accommodate with house-room; and upon his statement I have taken possession of forty in number, all of whom I have clothed, and shall continue otherwise to succour, until demanded by the competent authority,

I have, &c,

(Signed) "A. S. BULLOCK, Collector."

"The Honble. William H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury."

Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Collector of Nova Iberia to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 27, 1816.

"On the 8th day of July last, Captain Amelung, with eighteen of his company, agreed to go with me to the Bayou Nementou, to suppress smuggling. On the day and suc-

ceeding night after our arrival there, we took thirteen prisoners that came armed to support smugglers, &c. The next day we took one of their vessels, set some hands to work in repairing and Captain Amelung returned to Nova Iberia for the balance of his company; returned with him, and we proceeded on with twenty-five men to the Bayou Cureau. On our arrival there, we made more prisoners; seized three African Negroes, two vessels, and part of their cargoes. Runners had been sent ahead of us, and five or six vessels ran out of the Bayou a few days prior to our arrival there. A large number of African Negroes had been on that Bayou, eighty of which left there a short time before our arrival, and about twenty passed us the night before we arrived. If there was one small cutter on this coast she would be of great service."

Collector's Office, Savannah, 22d May, 1817.

" Sir,—I have just received information, from a source on which I can implicitly rely, that it has already become the practice to introduce into the state of Georgia, across the St. Mary's River, from Amelia Island, East Florida, Africans, who have been carried into the port of Fernandina, subsequent to the capture of it by the patriot army now in possession of it.

" As this species of traffic may be carried on for an indefinite period of time without the interposition of Government, I have deemed it my duty to give you the earliest advice of it.

" Immediately after the receipt of your letter of the 19th of March last, I instructed Captain Smith to cruise with the cutter to the southward, as far as St. Mary's bar, with a view of preventing the landing of such people on the sea board; but it is not in his power to guard the St. Mary's, which is the route for the introduction of them. It becomes more necessary for a guard to be organised by Government, as this state has never legislated on the subject of the importation of slaves. Were the legislature to pass an act, giving compensation in some manner to informers, it would have a

tendency, in a great degree, to prevent the practice ; as the thing now is, no citizen will take the trouble of searching for, and detecting the slaves. I further understand, that the evil will not be confined altogether to Africans, but will be extended to the worst class of West India Slaves.

“ I am, &c.

(Signed) “ A. S. BULLOCK, Collector.”

“ The Honble. W. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.”

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Alabama to the Agent of the
Colonization Society.

“ During the occupancy of Pensacola by a part of the troops under General Jackson’s command, and while the laws of the United States were in partial operation, and administered there by officers appointed by the General, a vessel arrived there from the coast of Africa, with a considerable number of slaves on board, upwards of one hundred and thirty, as I have been informed. These were seized by General Jackson’s officers, and sent up to St. Stephens, on Tombigby, for adjudication ; but the Court presiding there for this purpose did not decide upon the case. The unfortunate Africans were then placed by the Court in the hands of two or three different persons ; and twenty-eight of them, I am told, are already dead.” The writer adds, that there appears to be no immediate prospect of any decision taking place.

*Copy of an Act of the Congress of the United States,
in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave Trade.
Passed March 3, 1819.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere

where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave Trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the Acts of Congress prohibiting the same; and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or transporting, or may have transported, any Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour, in violation of any of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeal certain parts of the same," or of any other Act or Acts prohibiting the traffic in Slaves, to be proceeded against according to law. And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take, or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States, or revenue cutter thereof; and the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. Provided, that the officers and men, to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall save keep every Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour, found on board any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port for condemnation, and shall deliver every such Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour, to the marshal of the district in which they are brought, if into a port of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such Negroes, Mulattoes, or persons of

colour, that he may give directions for the disposal of the. And provided further, that the commanders of such commissioned vessels do cause to be apprehended and taken into custody every person found on board of such vessel so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against in due course of law in some of the districts thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such Negroes, Mulattoes, or persons of colour, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the Negroes, Mulattoes, or persons of colour, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave Trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour, who shall have been, as hereinbefore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each person delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that when any citizen or other person shall lodge information with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the Acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution by information, and process shall issue against the person charged

with holding such Negro, Negroes, Mulatto, Mulattoes, person or persons of colour, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the Acts aforesaid. And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained by the verdict of a jury, that such Negro, Negroes, Mulatto, Mulattoes, person or persons of colour, have been brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Acts in such cases made and provided, then the Court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said Negroes and Mulattoes, or persons of colour, into his custody for safe keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the Acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars for each and every Negro, Mulatto, or person of colour, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of office thereto annexed, stating the number of Negroes, Mulattoes, or persons of colour so delivered.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be a duty of the commander of any armed vessel of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this Act, to bring the vessel and her cargo for adjudication into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel so captured shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that all such Acts, or parts of Acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry this law into effect.

Extracts from Commodore Sir George R. Collier's "Second Annual Report upon the Settlements on the Coast of Africa," recently laid before Parliament, relative to the attempt of the American Society to found a Colony in the Sherbro.

"Rejoicing, as I do, in the measure at last pursued by the American Government, I lament the little respect they paid to the opinion most disinterestedly given by Governor McCarthy, on the impropriety of the spot chosen for the site of the intended colony of American Blacks in Africa. Had they traced the coast from north to south, and thence east to west, they could not have fixed upon a spot every way so unsuited to their purposes as the river Sherbro.

"Every disadvantage, which it appears possible to enumerate, can be produced against its success; and scarcely any other benefit, than that the landing may be more convenient for boats, is to be offered in its favour; and the distance the ship must anchor off would, I presume, even destroy the value of this advantage.

"What I predicted on first hearing of the attempt has been fulfilled, though in a much shorter space of time than I could have calculated; and if it be true, that to the death of the Rev. S. Bacon I may add that of Doctor S. A. Crozier, an officiating physician, then I may say, every individual connected with the establishment is no more.

"The consequences may be, that the imported Blacks will mix with the neighbouring chiefs, and instead of aiding in the freedom of Africa, will probably be the means of fixing an additional rivet, by becoming themselves factors for those engaged in the Slave Trade.

"Cape Mount, or Mesurado, would have held out different prospects, and would also have removed those feelings of jealousy so naturally excited from choosing a spot so closely connected with Sierra Leone. If ever the Sherbro shall

become more healthful, it can only be useful to Sierra Leone.

“ Had America, who, excepting Great Britain, appears more in earnest than any other nation, established her lately attempted settlement at Cape Mesurado, or even at Cape Mount, she would at least have secured a more healthful, and by far more convenient spot than her late ill chosen one in the Sherbro. And an establishment by America, either at Cape Mount or Cape Mesurado, would have afforded to the friends of humanity the most rational hopes, that in the immediate neighbourhood of the American colony the demand for Slaves would have been checked, and thus a settlement would have been formed, useful to the purposes of future civilization; and from its actual, though distant, intercourse with the frontiers of Gaman and Ashantee, have opened the line for lucrative speculation to the American merchant, and with the additional advantage of doing so without interfering in any way with the increasing prosperity of the British colony of Sierra Leone.

“ Indeed, an American establishment at either of the points I have mentioned, with one by the British at Cape Palmas, would have formed a sufficiently connecting link to have realized the hopes of the philanthropist, that Christianity would have been soon propagated north, south, and east, and slavery gradually abolished.

“ I however trust, it is not too late for America to remove the remnant of her establishment to one of the places I recommend, or else the Sherbro will only become a rendezvous for the Contrabandist and Slave Trader, to the injury of Sierra Leone, and the probable source of future disputes between the two countries.

“ From the extraordinary and lamentable mortality, which has attended these transatlantic settlers on the woody and swampy shores of the Sherbro, my argument may be, I think, fairly supported, that as the land about Sierra Leone shall be cleared of a large portion of its forest and underwood, and the mangrove which covers the neighbouring

marshes, and fosters the deadly miasma incidental to all tropical swamps, that the colony of Sierra Leone will then cease to bear the reproach it does, of being the untimely grave of all European adventurers.

"Indeed I believe, and from the observations I have made in other tropical climates from the same cause, there are years, when on a comparison with respect to relative numbers, a greater proportionate mortality will be found to have occurred at some of our oldest established tropical colonies than at our very infant one of Sierra Leone, with all its disadvantages."

HONORARY LIFE GOVERNORS.

THE HON. GEORGE GREY.
SIR GEORGE R. COLLIER, K. C. B.
SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
SIR CHARLES MACCARTHY.
HIS HONOUR J. S. TIMMERMAN
THYSSEN.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.
HUGH PERRY KEANE, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. MAXWELL.
WILLIAM WYLLY, ESQ.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

1821.

* * All Donations under the sum of Ten Pounds, which have been already published, are omitted in this List, except in those instances where the Donor is also an Annual Subscriber.

	Donations.	Ann. Subs.
	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
HIS Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K. G., Patron and President	105 0 0	10 10 0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester ..	50 0 0	
Abolition of the Slave Trade, Society for effecting the, in 1814	240 0 0	
Ditto, ditto, 1819	129 16 7	
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., M. P., Pall mall		3 3 0
A. E. A.	100 0 0	
A. B.		2 2 0
A. S. T.	50 0 0	
A. A. O.	20 0 0	
A. W.	1 1 0	
Adams the Rev. Dr., Halstead		1 1 0
Alderson W. E., Esq., Paper buildings, Temple..		1 1 0
Alexander Dykes, Esq., Ipswich,	10 10 0	1 0 0
Alexander Samuel, Esq., Needham, Suffolk	10 10 0	1 0 0
Alexander Mr. Samuel, jun., ditto		1 0 0
Allan Thomas, Esq., Frederick's place, Old Jewry	10 10 0	3 3 0
Allen William, Esq., Plough court, Lombard street	20 10 0	3 3 0
Allen Mr. Joseph, Steward street, Spitalfields ..		1 1 0
Allix Rev. R. W., Latchford, Cheshire	10 0 0	
Allix Miss C. A., Latchford	21 0 0	
Allwright William, Esq.		1 1 0
Anderson David, Esq., Edinburgh		1 1 0
Angel Mrs. Sarah, Isleworth		1 1 0

	Donations.			Ann. Subs.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Antigua, a Donation from Friends at.....	14	9	0			
Anonymous	20	0	0			
Anonymous—a second subscription	20	0	0			
Arch Mr. John, Cornhill				1	1	0
Armstrong John, Esq., Cavendish place, Bath ..	5	0	0			
Bute the Most Hon. the Marquis of (V.P.)	31	10	0	1	1	0
Bristol the Earl of (V.P.), St. James's square ...	63	0	0	5	5	0
Barham the late Right Hon. Lord	31	10	0			
Bath and Wells the Bishop of (V.P.).....				3	3	0
Bernard the late Sir Thomas, Bart.....	31	10	0			
Bennet the Hon. H. G., M. P., Cork street.....				3	3	0
Babington Thos., Esq., Rothley temple, Leicester..				10	10	0
Babington Thomas G., Esq., George street, Man- sion house				3	3	0
Babington Matthew, Esq., Leicester				1	1	0
Baillie Matthew, M.D., Lower Grosvenor street..	10	10	0			
Bainbridge Thomas, Esq., Guildford street.....				3	3	0
Bancroft Mr. Joseph, Liverpool				1	1	0
Baptist Congregation at Dunfermline	10	0	0			
Barclay the late David, Esq.	31	10	0			
Barclay Robert, Esq., Bury hill, Dorking	31	10	0	3	3	0
Barclay Miss, ditto				2	2	0
Barclay Charles, Esq., Clapham common				3	3	0
Barclay David, Esq., Tavistock square				1	1	0
Barnett Thomas, Esq., Minorities				3	3	0
Barton John, Esq.				3	3	0
Bates Ely, Esq., Blackheath	10	10	0			
Bateson Mrs., York				1	1	0
Beach H., Esq.....	31	10	0			
Beezley Charles, Esq., Whitehall				1	1	0
Beezley the late Mrs. Sarah	10	10	0			
Beavor Charles, Esq., Cadogan terrace	25	0	0			
Benson Robert, Esq., Liverpool	10	10	0			
Benson Mrs. Sarah, Liverpool.....	10	10	0			
Bevan S., Esq.	21	0	0			
Bevan Sylvanus, Esq., Fosbury, Berks	20	0	0			
Bickersteth Rev. E., Church Missionary house ..				1	1	0
Bigge Hon. J. T., Chief Justice, Trinidad.....	10	10	0			
Birch Charles, Esq., Cowley grove	31	10	0			
Bishop Benjamin, Esq., Meddenburgh hall, Kent ..	31	10	0			
Blake William, Esq., F. R. S., Portland place ..	31	10	0			
Bones the late Captain, R. N.	10	0	0			
Bouverie the Hon. Capt. P. Duncombe, R. N., Castle Malwood, Hants				1	1	0
Bowen Essex, Esq.				1	1	0
Bowley Devereux, Esq., Cirencester	10	10	0			
Bowley Mr. Samuel, jun., ditto				1	1	0
Bowley Mr. Charles ditto				1	1	0
Brach Mr. Alexander, Liverpool				1	1	0
Bradney Joseph, Esq., Clapham common				1	1	0
Brooks J. S., Esq., John's street, King's road				1	1	0
Brooksbank Miss, Healaugh, near York				1	1	0
Brougham Henry, Esq., M. P. Hill street, Berkeley square				3	3	0

SUBSCRIBERS.

99

	Donations.			Ann. Subs.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Brown the late Mrs. Elizabeth, of York—a Donation by Mrs. Scott and the late Mrs. Robinson of York, out of her Personal Estate, bequeathed, at their discretion, to charitable uses	30	0	0			
Brown Mr. George, York				1	1	0
Brown James, Esq., St. Alban's	31	10	0			
Brown Mr. Thomas, Custom house				1	1	0
Brown Thomas, Esq., Cirencester				1	1	0
Brown the late J. Hawkins, Esq.	31	10	0			
Buller Thomas, Esq., Gloucester place	31	10	0			
Bunnel Joseph, Esq., Southampton row				1	1	0
Burgh the late W., Esq.	31	10	0			
Burgh Mrs., York	10	10	0			
Burkitt John, Esq., Sudbury				1		0
Burlingham Mr. Joseph, Worcester				3	3	0
Butler Mr. William, Silvester row, Hackney				1	1	0
Butterworth Joseph, Esq., M. P., Bedford square ..	20	10	0			
Buxton Thomas Fowell, Esq., M. P., Brick lane, Spitalfields				3	3	0
B. B. B.	50	0	0			
Caledon the Earl of (V.P.) St. James's square ..	31	10	0			
Compton the Earl (V.P.) Lower Brook street ..				3	3	0
Crawford the Earl, Richmond	31	10	0			
Calthorpe Right Hon. Lord (V.P.)	31	10	0	20	10	0
Canning Right Hon. George, M. P. (V.P.)	10	0	0			
Calthorpe Hon. Frederic, M. P. Grosvenor square ..				3	3	0
Clinton Sir Harry, York street				1	1	0
Cholmley Sir M., Bart., Norton place, Lincolnshire	20	0	0			
Cappe Mrs., York				1	1	0
Cardale the late William, Esq.	10	10	0			
Cardwell Richard, Esq., Blackburn	10	10	0			
Carlill John, Esq., Leman street	10	10	0			
Chance R. Lucas, Esq.	10	10	0			
Chesterfield, a Collection at	11	10	0			
Chevalier Thos., Esq., F.R.S., South Audley street ..				1	1	0
Chisholm Colonel, Royal African Corps	10	10	0			
Christy Mr. W., Gracechurch street				1	1	0
Christian Mr. Ewan, Cape of Good Hope	10	10	0			
Clarke Thomas, Esq., Upper Brook street	41	10	0			
Clarkson Thos., Esq. (V.P.) Playford hall, Suffolk ..	31	10	0			
Cockin Mr. R., Doncaster				1	0	0
Coleman the late Mrs. Elizabeth	10	0	0			
Collyer Rev. W. B., D.D., Camberwell				1	1	0
Comer Mr. William, Liverpool	5	0	0	1	1	0
Comer Mr. Abraham, ditto				1	1	0
Constable the late Marmaduke, Esq.	50	0	0			
Cooke Samuel, Esq., Higham Ferrers				1	1	0
Cooke Mr. Isaac, Liverpool				1	1	0
Corbett Archdeacon, Longnor, Salop				3	3	0
Corbett Pantton, Esq., M.P., Lower Grosvenor str. ..				3	3	0
Corbett Uvedale, Esq., Harcourt buildings, Temple ..				3	3	0
Corrio Mr. A., jun., Wellingborough				1	1	0

	Donations.			Ann. Subs.		
	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Corry the late Right Hon. Isaac.....	10	10	0			
Cox Thomas, Esq., Derby	30	0	0	2	2	0
Cracknell Rev. Benjamin, D.D., Weymouth	10	10	0			
Crowdson W. D., Esq., Kendal				3	2	0
Cropper James, Esq., Liverpool	51	10	0			
Cropper Thomas, Esq., Liverpool	35	0	0			
Crosby Mr. J., York	10	10	0			
Cruikshank Mr. Alexander, Edinburgh				1	1	0
Cunningham Rev. J. W., Harrow				3	3	0
Cunningham Rev. Francis, Pakenfield				1	1	0
Curry Edmond, Esq., Gloucester house.....	10	10	0			
Durham the Bishop of (V.P.)	31	10	0			
D. C. A.	50	0	0			
Dalton Colonel, Gloucester house	10	10	0			
Davies Rev. Reynold, Streatham, Surrey				1	1	0
Dealtry Rev. W., Clapham				3	3	0
Denison W. Joseph, Esq., M.P., Denbies, Dorking	31	10	0			
Dacey T. E., Esq., Sunning hill				3	3	0
Dickenson Barnard, Esq., Colebrookdale				1	1	0
Dillwyn William, Esq.	10	10	0			
Dillwyn L. W., Esq.	10	10	0			
Dixon Mrs. F.				1	1	0
Dixon John, Esq., Carlisle				1	1	0
Dobbs Henry, Esq., Bridge street, Blackfriars ..				1	1	0
Dodsworth the late John, Esq.	10	10	0			
Dodsworth Mrs., York	15	0	0			
Dundas David, Esq.	10	10	0			
Dunlop James, Esq., St. Swithin's lane				1	1	0
Dutton Joseph, Esq., Liverpool	31	10	0			
Euston the Earl of				3	3	0
Edinburgh, a few Friends in, per J. Campbell, Esq.	54	11	0			
Ely the late Bishop of.....	10	10	0			
Edwards Dr.	26	5	0			
Egerton Sir John Gray, Bart., Grafton street ..	31	10	0			
Eglin Joseph, Esq., Hull.....	21	0	0			
Ellerton Rev. Edward, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.....	10	10	0			
Evans William, Esq., M. P., Park street.....	31	10	0	10	10	0
Evans Walter, Esq.....				10	10	0
Evans Samuel, Esq.				2	2	0
Farish Professor, Cambridge				3	3	0
Fawcett Joseph, Esq., Leeds	30	0	0			
Fawcett Rev. J., Carlisle.....				1	1	0
Fector John Minet, Esq., Dover.....	10	0	0			
Fell Mr. John, jun., Bankside.....				1	1	0
Forbes John, Esq., Coleman street buildings				3	3	0
Forster the late Edward, Esq.	31	10	0			
Forster T. Furley, Esq., St. Helen's place				3	3	0
Forster Edward, Esq. ditto				1	1	0
Forster D. Meggott, Esq., ditto				1	1	0
Forster Joseph, Esq., Bromley	31	10	0			
Fothergill Mrs. Elizabeth, York	10	10	0			

SUBSCRIBERS.

101

	Donations.			Ann Subs.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Fox the late Mr. Francis.....	10	10	0			
Foyster Rev. G. G., Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square	10	10	0			
Freshfield J. W., Esq., Bank buildings				3	3	0
Freshfield Francis, Esq., Legacy by the late	100	0	0			
Friend a deceased, per William Wilberforce, Esq.	66	0	0	16	10	0
Friend a	100	0	0			
Friend a, per Mr. Richard Phillips	20	0	0			
Friend a	10	0	0			
Friend a, to the Institution, at Liverpool, per J. D. Mozon, Esq.	10	0	0			
Friends to the Institution, in various small sums, per W. Allen, Esq.	26	13	6			
Ditto, ditto, per ditto, in 1818	10	2	6			
Friend a, per W. Davies, Esq., Bath.....	10	10	0			
Fry William, Esq.	10	10	0			
Grey Right Hon. Earl (V.P.)	31	10	0			
Grosvenor Right Hon. Earl (V.P.).....	31	10	0			
Grenville Right Hon. Lord (V.P.).....	31	10	0			
Gambier Right Hon. Lord (V.P.)	31	10	0	1	1	0
Geary Sir William, Bart.	31	10	0			
Gales John, Esq.	10	10	0			
Galton Samuel, Esq., Birmingham	31	10	0			
Garratt W. A., Esq., Stone buildings.....	20	10	0			
Garratt Francis, Esq.	10	10	0			
Garthshore the late Dr.	31	10	0			
Gell Rev. Philip, Matlock	10	10	0			
George John, Esq., Stockwell common	10	10	0			
Gibb Mr. William, Edinburgh				1	1	0
Gibson Rev. James, Sloane street				1	1	0
Giles Mr. William, Bank				1	1	0
Gimber William, Esq., York				1	1	0
Gisborne the Rev. Thos., Yoxall lodge, Lichfield	61	10	0			
Godfrey, the Rev. H.	10	10	0			
Goodbehere and Co., Messrs.	10	10	0			
Gorst James, Esq., Paragon, Somers town.....	20	0	0			
Gould Thomas, Esq., Manchester	31	10	0			
Grant Charles, Esq., Russell square	31	10	0	2	2	0
Grant Robert, Esq., Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn				3	3	0
Gray William, Esq., York	30	10	0	2	2	0
Gray William, Esq., Hull	20	0	0			
Greaves Mr. William, Clapham				1	1	0
Green Mrs., York				1	1	0
Greenwood Samuel, Esq., Stones, near Todmarden	10	10	0			
Greg Mrs., Manchester	10	0	0			
Greig Rev. John, Worcester	52	10	0			
Griffiths Pascoe, Esq., M.P.	31	10	0			
Griffiths Joshua, Esq., Drinkston, Suffolk				2	2	0
Griffiths the late Henry, Esq.	10	10	0			
Guillehaud Rev. Peter, Nailsea, Somersetshire ..	10	10	0			
Gurney Joseph, Esq., Norwich	10	10	0			
Gurney J., Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields	10	10	0			
Hastings the Marquis of (V.P.)	31	10	0			

	Donations.			Ann. Sub.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Harrowby Right Hon. the Earl of	31	10	0			
Holland Right Hon. Lord (V.P.)	31	10	0			
Headley Right Hon. Lord (V.P.)	31	10	0	3	3	0
Headley Lady				3	3	0
Howden the Right Hon. Lord, Hereford street ..	31	10	0			
Huskisson Right Hon. William, M. P. (V.P.) Whitehall place	31	10	0			
Harbord the Hon. Edward, M.P., St. James's place				3	3	0
H. H. H.	10	0	0			
Hadwen Mr. Joseph, Liverpool	15	15	0			
Hadwen Mr. Isaac, ditto	10	10	0	1	1	0
Hankey William Alers, Esq., Fenchurch street ..				2	2	0
Hannam Mr. Edward, Gillingham				2	2	0
Hardcastle the late Joseph, Esq.	31	10	0			
Hare Frederick, Esq., Slantroe hall, Norfolk....				1	1	0
Hare Rev. H. J., Docking hall, Norfolk	5	5	0	2	2	0
Harrison Mr. George, West hill, Wandsworth ..				3	3	0
Harrison Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary, Strea- tham park				3	3	0
Hatchard Mr., Piccadilly				1	1	0
Hathaway W. S., Esq., Lloyd's coffee-house				1	1	0
Hayter Thomas, Esq., Mark lane	31	10	0			
Hayward Mr. John, Brundon, Essex				1	1	0
Hayward Mr. Henry, Sudbury				1	1	0
Heish J. P., Esq., America square	10	10	0			
Helm Robert, Esq.	5	0	0			
Hey the late William, Esq.	10	10	0			
Higmore A., Esq., Holborn court, Gray's inn ..				1	1	0
Higmore Anthony, jun., Royal Exchange.....				2	2	0
Hill Mr. Nathaniel S., Antigua				1	1	0
Hill Mr. Daniel S., ditto				1	1	0
Hills Miss, Tadcaster	10	10	0			
Hoare the late William Henry, Esq.	31	10	0			
Hoare Samuel, jun., Esq., Lombard street				3	3	0
Hoblyn Thomas, Esq., Treasury				5	0	0
Hodgson Adam, Esq., Liverpool				1	1	0
Hodson Thomas, Esq., Mark lane	31	10	0			
Hodson Rev. George, Clifton, Bristol				3	3	0
Holehouse Charles, Esq.	10	10	0			
Hope Samuel, Esq., Liverpool	20	0	0			
Houlston the late William, Esq.	10	10	0			
How R. T., Esq., Arpsley, Bedfordshire.....	5	5	0	2	2	0
Howard Robert, Esq.	10	10	0			
Hoyle Thomas, jun., Esq., Manchester	15	15	0			
Huddleston John, Esq., Old Windsor.....	31	10	0			
Hughes Rev. J., Battersea	10	10	0			
Hustlin William, Esq.	10	10	0			
Hutton Rev. George	10	10	0			
Irby Hon. Capt. F. P., R.N., Lower Grosvenor st.	31	10	0			
Inglis Sir Robert Harry, Bart., Battersea rise ..	10	10	0	0	3	0
Inglis James, Esq., Norwood	10	10	0			
Johnston Sir Alexander, Great Cumberland place				3	3	0
Jacob William, Esq.	31	10	0			

SUBSCRIBERS.

103

	Donations.			Ann. Subs.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Jarratt Rev. Robert, Wellington				1	1	0
Jarvis the Rev. ———, and Messrs. E. W. Johnston, Executors of the late Mr. Swan Downer, out of monies left by him at their disposal for charitable uses.....	59	0	0			
Johnson the late Mrs.	10	0	0			
Johnson Thomas, Esq.	25	0	0			
Jones Rev. Robert, Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope				1	1	0
Jowett Benjamin, jun., Camberwell.				1	1	0
Jowett Benjamin, jun., Esq., Peckham				1	1	0
Kemp Rev. Thomas Read, Brighton				1	1	0
Key Henry Garrett, Esq., Herne hill, Dulwich ..	10	10	0			
Kilvington Dr., Ripon.....	120	0	0			
Kinder Charles, Esq., Chesterfield	10	10	0			
Kindersley N. C., Esq.	31	10	0			
Knowles Mr. George, York				1	1	0
K. B.	50	0	0			
Lansdowne the Marquis of (V.P.).....	31	10	0			
Lady a, per Matthew Martin, Esq.....	10	10	0			
Lambert James, Esq., Bedford row	31	10	0			
Lea Richard, Esq.	10	10	0			
Leicester, a few Gentlemen at	12	6	6			
Lloyd Mrs. A., York				1	1	0
Ludlam the late William, Esq.....	10	10	0			
Lushington Stephen, LL. D., M. P., Doctors' Commons	10	10	0	3	3	0
L. D. S.	2	2	0			
Mountnorris the Earl of (V.P.)	31	10	0			
Milton Viscount, M. P. (V.P.)	31	10	0			
Mackintosh Sir James, M. P.				3	3	0
Maberly Stephen, Esq.	10	10	0			
MacCarthy Sir Charles, Governor of Sierra Leone	10	10	0	3	3	0
Macaulay Zachary, Esq., F.R.S., Lower Cadogan place.....	36	15	0			
Macaulay Kenneth, Esq., Bengal	40	0	0			
Macaulay General	31	10	0	3	3	0
Macaulay Z. and Babington, George street, Man- sion-house.....	63	0	0			
Macaulay Kenneth, Esq., Sierra Leone				1	1	0
M'Donald Mr. James, Edinburgh				1	1	0
Mackenzie Charles, Esq., Great Russel street, Bloomsbury				1	1	0
Mandell the Rev. William, Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge	10	10	0			
Malton, friends at, per W. Allen, Esq.	12	13	2			
Marriage Mr. Joseph, Chelmsford				2	2	0
Marriott Miss Sophia Catharine				2	2	0
Martin James (a Negro), legacy by the late	13	15	0			
Marsden Robert, Esq., Princes street, Bank				1	1	0
Marsh Rev. William, Reading	10	10	0			
Marsh Rev. E. G., Newnham Courtney.....				1	1	0

	Donations.			Ann. Subs.		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Marsh J., Esq., Chichester	5	0	0	1	1	0
Martin Matthew, Esq., Poet's corner, Westminster ..				3	3	0
Martyn Rev. E., Perten-hall, near Kimbolton ..	10	10	0			
Mason Mr. John, York				1	1	0
Mather Alexander, Esq., Brinkworth, near York ..	10	0	0			
Maxwell his Excellency Colonel, Governor of St. Christopher's	20	10	0			
May John, Esq., Richmond, Surrey				1	1	0
May Joseph, Esq., Bramshaw, Hants				1	1	0
Middleton Mr. Benjamin, Wellingborough				1	1	0
Mills Samuel, Esq., Finsbury place				3	3	0
Milner George, Esq., Comberton, Cambridge ..	10	10	0	10	10	0
Moline Sparks, Esq., Leadenhall street	31	10	0			
Money William Taylor, Esq., M. P.	31	10	0			
Montagu Basil, Esq., Lincoln's inn, New square ..				3	3	0
Montagu Matthew, Esq., Portman square	31	10	0			
More Mrs. Hannah, Barley wood	10	10	0	1	1	0
Morritt J. B. S., Esq., Portland place	31	10	0			
Mortlock John, Esq., Oxford street	10	10	0			
Mossy Miss, Beverley				1	1	0
Moxon J. D., Esq., Liverpool	31	10	0			
Murray J., Esq., Albemarle street	10	10	0			
Murray Lindley, Esq., York	10	10	0			
Murrow Mr. James, Liverpool				1	1	0
M. E. C.	5	0	0			
Nede Anthony, Esq.	10	10	0			
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a few Gentlemen at, per Thomas Clarkson, Esq.	26	1	0			
Niven David, Esq., King street, Soho	10	10	0			
Nuttall Mr. Jonas, Liverpool				2	2	0
N. H. N.	30	0	0			
Ottley Mr. William, Wakefield				1	1	0
Perceval the late Right Hon. Spencer	31	10	0			
Parsons Rev. J., Sherborne				1	1	0
Pearson John, Esq., Golden square	31	10	0			
Pellatt Thomas, Esq., Ironmongers' hall	10	10	0			
Phillimore Joseph, LL. D., M. P., Whitehall				3	3	0
Philipps Rev. James, Clapham				1	1	0
Pieschell the late Charles, Esq.	63	0	0			
Pitt William Morton, Esq., M. P., Dover street, Piccadilly	31	10	0			
Pleydell Miss Anne				5	0	0
Pleydell Miss Mary				5	0	0
Plumptre Rev. James	10	10	0			
Plymley Mrs.				1	1	0
Pratt Rev. Josiah, Doughty street				1	1	0
Preston Rev. M. M., Wotton, near Hertford	25	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto additional, 1821	5	0	0			
Priestman Mr. D., York				1	1	0
Priestman Mr. Joseph, Thornton, near Pickering ..				1	1	0
Prector T., Esq., Selby				1	1	0
Pumphrey Mr. John, jun., Worcester				1	1	0

SUBSCRIBERS.

105

	Donations.	Ann. Subs.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Pumphrey Mr. Josiah, Worcester		1 1 0
Pumphrey Mr. Stanley, ditto		0 10 6
Quakers, a Member of the Society of Friends, called	525 0 0	
Rosslyn Earl of (V.P.), St. James's square		3 3 0
Rose the Right Hon. Sir George Henry	20 0 0	
R. D. R.	100 0 0	
Romilly the late Sir Samuel	31 10 0	
Raffles Sir Thomas Stamford, Bencoolen	20 0 0	
Rathbone William, Esq., Liverpool	21 0 0	
Rathbone, Hodgson, and Co., ditto	10 10 0	
Rathbone Richard, Esq., ditto		1 1 0
Rathbone Mrs., ditto	10 10 0	1 1 0
Reeve Joshua, Esq.	10 10 0	
Reymes Mr. Samuel, Basingdon, near Sudbury ..	10 10 0	
Reynolds the late Richard, Esq.	163 0 0	
Reynolds William Forster, Esq., Carshalton		3 3 0
Rickman Thomas, Esq., Barcombe, near Lewes ..	10 10 0	
Ridley Messrs. and Co.	10 10 0	
Roberts the late Thomas, Esq.	10 10 0	
Roberts Josiah, Esq., Fen court, Fenchurch street		1 1 0
Roscoe William, Esq., Allerton	31 10 0	
Roscoe W. S., Esq., Liverpool	10 10 0	
Roscoe Edward, Esq., ditto	10 10 0	
Ross Capt. H., R. N., Arlington street		1 1 0
Rumsey James, jun., Esq., Amersham		1 1 0
Rumsey Nathaniel, Esq., Beaconsfield		1 1 0
Rumsey James, jun., Esq., Amersham, out of monies at his disposal	100 0 0	
Russel David, Esq., York	10 10 0	
Spencer the Right Hon. Earl	31 10 0	
Selkirk the late Earl of	31 10 0	
St. David's the Bishop of (V.P.)	31 10 0	
Salmond Miss, York	10 10 0	
S. N., Brighton	100 0 0	
Sanders George, Esq., Whitby		2 2 0
Sanders Thomas, Esq., Bristol		1 1 0
Sanderson John, jun., Esq.	14 18 0	
Scarlett James, Esq., M. P., New street, Spring Gardens		3 3 0
Scott George, Esq., Hammersmith	31 10 0	
Serivener Harry, Esq., Clapham common		1 1 0
Sermon Mr. John, Isleworth		1 1 0
Sharp Mrs. Andrew, Clare hall, Barnet		5 5 0
Sill and Co., Messrs. James, Liverpool	10 10 0	
Simeon Sir John, Bart., Queen Ann street	31 10 0	
Simeon Rev. Charles, Cambridge	10 10 0	
Smith Mr. William, Scarborough		2 2 0
Smith the late Joseph, Esq.	10 10 0	
Smith William, Esq., M. P., Philpot lane	41 10 0	
Smith the late T. W., Esq.	31 10 0	
Smith Rev. J. P., D.D., Hackney		1 1 0

	Donations			Vol. Subscrip.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Smith Mrs. Mary, Olney, Bucks.	10	0	0	2	2	0
Ditto additional in 1820	20	0	0			
Smith Mrs. A. H.	10	0	0	2	2	0
Ditto additional in 1820	20	0	0			
Smith Thomas, Esq., Easton Gray, Wilts.				3	3	0
Smith Miss M., Woodroffe, Vere lane, Clapham	21	0	0			
Smyth John Henry, Esq., M.P., Universit. Camb.	31	10	0	3	3	0
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	250	0	0			
Southall Mrs. Sarah, Gracechurch street				2	2	0
Sparrow J. G., Esq.	10	10	0			
Spelman Rev. Henry	10	10	0			
Sperling H. P., Esq., Tottenham	31	10	0			
Spooner Mrs.				1	0	0
Stacey the late George, Esq.	10	10	0			
Stainforth Richard, Esq., Broad street	21	0	0			
Stanhope Spenser, Esq.	31	10	0			
Stenhouse William, Esq., Legacy by the late, of Glasgow	50	0	0			
Stephen James, Esq. (V.P.), Kensington Gore				10	10	0
Stephen the late Mrs., by James Stephen, Esq.	20	0	0			
Stephen Henry, Esq., Lincoln's inn, New square				3	3	0
Stephen James, jun., Esq., Chapel street, Grosve- nor place				3	3	0
Sterry Anthony, Esq. Borough	10	10	0			
Stevenson Lieut-General				3	3	0
Stiff Thomas, Esq., New street, Covent garden				2	2	0
Stokes Mr. R., Fludyer street				1	1	0
Strachey R., Esq., Bengal	31	10	0			
Stuart J. A. Esq., Edinburgh				1	1	0
Sudell Henry, Esq., Blackburn, Lancashire	10	10	0			
Surrey Chapel, Collection at, per Rev. W. Jay	124	3	0			
Swainson Joseph, Esq., Kendal				1	1	0
S.—Second Subscription, per Hoare, Barnetts, and Co.	20	6	0			
S. A. I.	30	0	0			
Townshend Right Hon. Lord John, M. P.				3	3	0
Teignmouth Rt. Hon. Lord (V.P.), Portman squ.	10	10	0	5	5	0
Taylor Mr. Joseph, Scarborough				2	2	0
Thompson Thomas, Esq., York	31	10	0			
Thompson T., Perronet, Esq.	100	0	0			
Thompson Henry, Esq., Kirby hail, York	20	0	0			
Thompson R. S., Kirby	21	0	0			
Thompson J. V., Esq.	10	10	0			
Thompson Thos., Esq., Colebrook terrace, Islington				1	1	0
Thornton Samuel, Esq., Grafton street	31	10	0			
Thornton the late Henry, Esq.	63	0	0			
Thornton John, Esq. (Treasurer), King's Arms yd.				3	3	0
Thorpe A., Esq., York	10	10	0	1	1	0
Thorpe Mrs. ditto				1	1	0
Thurlow Rev. J. Gosfield, Essex				1	1	0
Tindall Mr. James, Scarborough				2	2	0
Tindall Mr. John ditto				2	2	0
Tindall Mrs. Isabella, ditto				2	2	0
Towers Rev. James	63	0	0			

	Pounds			Vols. Subs.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Travers John, Esq., Swinton, Lancs.	10	10	0			
Tuke Mr. William, York	15	15	0	1	1	0
Tuke Mr. Samuel, ditto	10	10	0	1	1	0
Tuke Mr. John, ditto				1	1	0
Tucker Rev. W., ditto				1	1	0
Unwin Mrs., Castle Hedingham	15	15	0			
Villiers Right Hon. J. C., M. P. (V. P.), North Audley street	51	10	0			
Vansittart Right Hon. Nicholas, M. P. (V. P.), Chancellor of the Exchequer	63	0	0	3	3	0
Vansittart Mrs.	21	0	0			
Vansittart Miss	31	10	0			
Vernon Hon. George, Fulham				3	3	0
Vernon Edward, Esq., Bilton Hall, Warwickshire				2	2	0
Warrender Sir George, Bart., M.P., Admiralty ..				3	3	0
Walker John, Esq., Bedford square				3	3	0
Warburton Henry, Esq., F. R. S., Cadogan place ..	51	10	0			
Ward S. S., Esq., Billiter lane	10	10	0			
Waterhouse Nicholas, Esq., Liverpool	31	10	0	1	1	0
Waterhouse John, Esq., ditto				1	1	0
Watkins Rev. H. G., Turnwheel lane, Cannon str.	10	10	0			
Waymouth Henry, Esq.				3	3	0
Wedgwood Josiah, Esq., Etruria, Staffordshire ..				5	3	0
Whishaw John, Esq., F. R. S., Lincoln's-inn fields ..				3	3	0
White Rev. Thomas Penny, Soberton, near Drox- ford, Hants	105	0	0	5	0	0
White Mrs., ditto ditto				1	1	0
White Thomas, Esq.	10	0	0			
Whitmore John, jun., Esq., Bloomsbury place ..				3	3	0
Wigham John, Esq., Edinburgh				1	1	0
Wilberforce William, Esq., M. P. (V. P.),	51	10	0	10	10	0
Wilberforce William, jun., Esq.				3	3	0
Wilbraham Edward Bootle, Esq., M.P., Portland place	31	10	0			
Widding Rev. J., Cheam				1	1	0
Wilkins John, Esq., Cirencester	10	10	0	1	1	0
Wilkins Stephen, Esq., ditto				1	1	0
Williams James Rice, Esq., Lee, Kent				3	3	0
Williams Rev. John, East Tisted, Hants.	10	10	0			
Williams Mr. Edward, ditto				1	1	0
Williams Lawrence, Esq., Vimiera place, Vauxhall ..	10	10	0			
Williams Rev. W. B., M. A., Homerton	10	10	0			
Willmot Thomas, Esq., Custom-house	31	10	0			
Willoughby the late Rev. James	10	10	0			
Wilson Joseph, Esq., Milk street	51	10	0			
Wilson Mr. Richard, Antigua				1	1	0
Wilson Christopher, Esq., Abbott's hall, Kendal ..				2	2	0
Wilson W. W. C., Esq., Casterton hall, Kirkby Lonsdale	10	10	0			
Wilson J. B., Esq., Clapham common				5	5	0
Wintour the late C. F., Esq., R. N.	63	0	0			
Withers Mrs., Grimstone lodge, near York	20	0	0			

	Donated by			Paid by		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wolfe George, Esq., Batham Hill				1	0	0
Woodi Rev. Basil, Paddington	10	10	0			
Wright Matthew, Esq., Bristol	52	10	0			
Wright —, Esq.	10	10	0			
Wright J. S., Esq.	21	0	9			
Wynne Peter, Esq.				1	1	0
Yates John Ashton, Esq., Liverpool	31	19	0			
Yates R. V., Esq., ditto				1	1	0
Yates Richard, Esq., ditto	10	0	0			
Yorkshire, a few Friends in, per W. Allen Esq.	19	15	0			

A **SUBSCRIPTION** of Sixty Guineas or upwards, at one time, constitutes a **Hereditary Governor**;—of Thirty Guineas at one time, a **Governor for life**;—of Three Guineas annually, an **Annual Governor**;—of Ten Guineas at one time, a **Member for Life**;—of One Guinea annually, an **Annual Member**.

The **Board of Directors** is chosen from among the **Governors**.

* * * Subscriptions are received by the following **Bankers**; viz.—Sir P. Pole, Thornton, Free, Down, and Scott, No. 1, Bartholomew Lane; Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co., No. 62, Lombard Street; Messrs. Hoare, 87, Fleet Street; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross; Messrs. Morland, Ransom, and Co., Pall Mall;—by the **Treasurer**, John Thornton, Esq.; by the **Secretary**, Thomas Harrison, Esq.; or by the **Clerk**, Mr. Robert Stokes, at the **Office** of the Institution, No. 3, Fludyer Street, Whitehall; to whom, or to the **Secretary**, Communications relative to the Institution may be addressed. Subscriptions are also received by Mr. Abraham Tattet, the **Collector**, No. 5, Carlisle Place, Lambeth.

N. B. The former Reports of the Institution, containing a full exposition of its designs, and an account of its proceedings up to the present time, together with the Laws and Regulations adopted for its management, may be had of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly; or of Mr. William Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street.